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USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

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ARMED FORCES

COL GEN REPIN ON SOVIET ARMY AND NAVY DAY

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Colonel General I. Repin, member of the Military Council and Chief of the Political Directorate for the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District: "We Serve The Soviet Union"]

[Text] Sixty seven years separate us from those times when the Soviet Armed Forces were born in the fire of revolutionary battles for the defense of Great October's conquests. Each anniversary of its creation is a major national holiday and this year we are celebrating it in an especially creative manner, for our country will soon finish celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory and is actively preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress.

In celebrating Soviet Army and Navy Day Soviet people with a feeling of deep respect are rendering the necessary respects to those who are vigilantly guarding their peaceful labors and who with rifle in hand are defending the honor and freedom of our Motherland. They are also honoring the glorious guard of Armed Forces veterans. Soviet soldiers are honoring our heroic working class, kolkhoz peasants, the intelligentsia and all who guarantee the might of the Armed Forces by their labors. And they direct their first words of sons' gratitude to their own Communist Party, the creator and organizer of our Army and the author of all its victories.

Our Armed Forces hold a worthy place in society and are fulfilling an important function of the Soviet State. V. I. Lenin warned more than once that there will be a military threat to socialism so long as imperialism exists. "Any revolution is worth something only if it can be defended," he said. "But primarily because we are the defenders of the Motherland, we need a serious attitude toward both the country's defensive capability and its military readiness."

Reality totally supports this prescience by the leader of the proletariat. History will not forget all the attempts by enemies of socialist to test the strength of our system by force of arms. And history remembers how they ended.

For 1418 days and nights we moved toward the day of Victory over Fascist Germany. We brought victory closer at the price of enormous losses and

incredibly difficult ordeals. This was a national feat, one that has no equal.

The severe lessons of history and the inglorious end of German Fascism and Japanese militarism taught imperialism nothing, nor did it change its aggressive nature. Battles on the fronts of the Second World War had hardly quieted when Washington and London began to develop new plans for destroying socialism and worked at putting together aggressive blocs, exaggerating the hysteria of the "cold war" and feverishly preparing for a "hot war".

The international situation has especially heated up in recent times. The latter-day pretender to world supremacy, American imperialism, is openly taking an adventuristic military course, is unceremoniously interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states and is trying at any price to pull over to its favor the strategic military balance between the USSR and the USA and also between the countries of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Material resources are being put under Reagan's "crusade" against communism and the astronomical sum of 322.2 billion dollars is being allotted to the Pentagon for the 1985 fiscal year. As always, they are relying on expanding first-strike weapons.

However these calculations will not be realized. "June 1941 will not be repeated! Immediate punishment will overtake any aggressor. Let everyone, both our friends and our enemies, know this," remarked Comrade K. U. Chernenko.

Under these conditions, soldiers in the Army and Navy see unremitting vigilance and the support of military readiness at a level that guarantees the immediate repulse and crushing destruction of any aggressor as their most important duty. Aligning on the heroes of the front lines, they are persistently mastering the science of victory, modern weapons and equipment, are stubbornly improving their training and reinforcing discipline and organization. As with all the country's armed defenders, soldiers of the capital order-bearing district are meeting their holiday with new successes in military and political training.

The originators of socialist competition in ground forces and in the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District, the Guards Motorized Rifle Regiment commanded by Guards Lieutenant Colonel V. Zhuravlev, are an example of efficiency and heroic military work. At the start of the training year personnel in this reknown unit appealed to people to start competition in 1985 under the slogan "The 40th Anniversary of Great Victory and the 27th CPSU Congress -- Our Selfless Military Labor!"

This patriotic initiative found ardent response in all the district's military collectives. There are now no soldiers in units and subunits who are not participating in this competition. Training, field firing, tank fire training and flights are taking place in an organized fashion and young replacements are being successfully introduced into the ranks. Socialist competition is being elevated to new heights and is giving rise to the names of new right flank soldiers in military and political training.

A soldier takes his place in the ranks with ideas about the security of the Country of Soviets. In a snow storm, in mire or in parching heat he goes out to training or is a sentinel on "sleepless and strict" guard. A soldier fulfills the very difficult missions of the commander, missions that at times require selflessness, with thoughts of his Motherland. He understands that he is learning to defend his Motherland, that such is his destiny and that today such is his primary profession.

Just recently I returned from one of the ranges. I really felt the intensity of military training there. And the main thing is that people were actively displaying the desire to complete training missions in an exemplary manner.

While defending an important objective during tactical training, the tank company of Captain V. Il'in held off significant "enemy" forces for an extended time. In organizing his defense, the officer showed all of his command skills, gadgetry, initiative and uniqueness in making decisions. Thus the "enemy" was not able to break through to the objective.

The commander of an airborne subunit, Guards Major A. Buyu, had just minutes to make his decision in the fast changing situation. And the situation changed while one company was still in the air over the drop zone. The commander was able to redirect the company and deploy his main force to meet the danger that had arisen. The commander's will, self-discipline and the maturity of his thought, his readiness to complete his duty and his faith in his subordinates all facilitated the subunit's success in a situation that was as close as possible to battle.

"Act like front-line soldiers in the field!" Motor rifleman Private A. Zavrashnov, tanker Junior Sergeant I. Grigorov, radioman Guards Private P. Yegorov, engineer Senior Sergeant P. Klimov and representatives of other military specialties are always true to this commandment.

I am happy to report to MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA readers that many of their countrymen are doing an excellent job in the service. This includes squad commander Sergeant O. Khapayev, who before conscription was an operator in one of the capital's computer centers; Private A. Gudimenko, who was a welder at ZhBI [reinforced concrete products] factory 11; Private D. Bruskov, recently a technical engineer and others.

Feats of arms and military prowess have not gone out of style. Even today in military ranks they inspire and arouse today's defenders of the Motherland. The Great Patriotic War gave many examples, such as when a soldier perished in battle, shielding his commander with his body or when a commander saved a subordinate at the cost of his own life.

Captain Georgiy Kudinov is serving in one of our armor units. He came to the unit from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan where he was one of the limited contingent of Soviet soldiers fulfilling his international duty. He did this duty heroically and was awarded the Order of the Red Star and the Medal "For Courage". And he went through another ordeal here. While throwing live grenades from a tank he saved the life of Private M. Perevezentsov by covering him with his own body. For that feat the courageous officer received

a second Order of the Red Star. Our soldiers get their examples from people such as Captain G. Kudinov.

The 67th Anniversary of our Armed Forces is a holiday for all the Soviet people since military glory and the heroic history of the Army and Navy are a valuable property of our people and an object of their pride.

Our Army is the offspring of the people. It is constantly surrounded by their concern and love. The inseverable blood ties with the people form the foundation of the Army's military might. Tomorrow's holiday of the sovereignty of the people, when citizens of our country, with their complete rights, and soldiers come to the electoral areas to give their voices for candidates of the inviolable bloc of communists and non-Party members, will become a new confirmation of these ties.

Military labor is critical and is honored in our country. Consciousness of the fact that military duty is a basic part of the general business of building a communist society and a thorough understanding of their own personal responsibility for defending the Motherland has been and remains a high ideological motive for the whole life and the activity of our soldiers.

The immortal banner of the Great Victory proudly waves over the Country of Soviets. It is the bright symbol of hope, freedom and happiness for all peoples. And for all these years the glorious Soviet Armed Forces have vigilantly stood at their honored post by that banner, closely united around their own Communist Party and the Soviet government.

12511
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ARMED FORCES

LT GEN GAREYEV ON IMPROVING COMMAND ABILITY TO USE MAPS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by Gen Lt K. Gareyev: "On the Map and On the Ground"; subtitled, "The School of Front-Line Experience"]

[Text] An officer's professional skill is a broad and many-faceted concept. One of its components is the ability to work with a topographic map, to solve with its aid operational and tactical missions, and to operate on the terrain competently, utilizing the peculiarities of the landscape and relief in one's own interests.

Today it's hard to find a graduate of a military institute who cannot read a chart, who cannot cope with topographic symbols. But this is just the beginning of mastering a map. Looking over a flat piece of paper all marked up with conventional signs, an officer must see a picture of the terrain itself: roads and rivers, forests and swamps, heights and depressions; and he must picture the troop disposition as well--both our own and the enemy's. This degree of preparedness does not come to an officer all at once.

From time to time one hears that the ability to work easily and freely with a map is a special gift, which does not come to everyone by far. True, different people have different abilities in this sense. But practical military experience, including experience at the front, has convinced me that every officer has the ability to develop skill in map reading; with the help of the map he can quickly and accurately analyze the terrain and the conditions for leading the troops, and organize combat actions.

During the years of the Great Patriotic War I managed to travel hundreds of kilometers as a part of the fronts commanded by the renowned military leaders K.K. Rokossovskiy, I.D Chernyakhovskiy, and I.Kh. Bagramyan. Of course it was not all that often that one got to see these people close up. But among us--the young battalion and regimental commanders--their skills were literally legend in organizing combat operations, reading maps, getting a feel for the terrain, and utilizing it for swift, surprise maneuvers, achieving their goals in the shortest possible time with minimum losses. We bowed before the talent of our commanding generals, knowing that this talent was gained through an enormous amount of often exhausting labor, and through total dedication.

Decades have passed since the Victory. And even today, turning again and again to the experiences of the past war, delving in the memoirs of the great military leaders, one finds again and again within their reminiscences confirmation of the fact that--yes, in the professional makeup of a commander, no matter what his rank--talent and hard work are inseparable.

During the war years our officer corps was staffed with thousands of officers who had completed an accelerated training course, who had acquired their experience in the battles themselves. But in recalling the past, one's comrades in arms, and specific episodes in combat, I can say that: the commanders and political workers in the lowest units worked well with maps, and were distinguished by their ability to take best possible advantage of the terrain. And their respectful attitude toward maps was approved from above. No matter when a superior commanding officer would call upon a battalion, his first order would be: "A map!" The working map became almost an officer's certificate. And if something important was not shown on it, and the tactical line the subunit had just penetrated a quarter of an hour ago was not indicated, the subject would turn to the incompetence of the commander, and his lack of control.

Preparation for major offensive operations was a great school for all commanders. And it was not important whether the battalion commander or even the regimental commander was given only the information which concerned his subunit or regiment, or interaction with his closest neighbors. I recall how preparations were carried on for the Belorussian Operation. Having received our combat mission, we plunged into studying the maps. I'd like to explain to the young readers what I have in mind using the word "study". Even today, after four decades, I can draw from memory all the roads, rivers and streams, forests and swamps, villages and farmsteads which stood in the zone of advance of our regiment, for the entire depth of the mission. And I'm convinced that many other front-line officers, in remembering their past battles, could easily draw up a plan of the terrain, explaining how its various peculiarities would affect the course and outcome of the battle.

During the war the commander's reconnaissance was considered extremely important. During preparations for the Belorussian Operation, Col Gen G.F. Zakharov carried it out in our sector.

The training which he conducted had the goal of teaching us the most rational operations, careful organization of interaction, and consideration of all factors which could be considered. Of course from the forward edge one can see only what one's binoculars take in. But how can one associate the map with the terrain at greater depth? An area was found in the rear of our troops which was as much alike as possible as that which we were to encounter in the course of the offensive. It was intersected by a broad, extremely swampy water meadow. And it was here that the second stage of the commander's reconnaissance was held. Modeling the coming combat actions, we tested all possible methods of overcoming the water meadow with tanks. Having acquired a certain amount of experience, we set off for our units, in order to organize the same type of drills there so that each tank crew would, as they say, know his own maneuver.

Finding a sector of the terrain in the rear area analogous to that on which the combat missions were to be performed was not always possible. In those cases an area was set up in which important terrain features were simulated. And that is just how preparations for storming Koenigsberg were carried out.

The front commanding general, Gen Army I.D. Chernyakhovskiy ordered, for example, building a structure similar to the Koenigsberg forts. This task in and of itself was not very easy. But it was solved. Storming exercises were commenced. Ignoring fatigue, we worked out methods over and over again for seizing the fortress. The front commanding general supervised the training of commanders, staffs and troops. His demandingness, and unwavering attention to details which we had once considered trifling, served as an object lesson to everyone in organizing combat training.

To put it bluntly, not everyone--far from everyone--was enthusiastic about the drills in the rear area. A lot depended on the position of the commander, his purposefulness, and the effectiveness of party-political work.

I often think about the commander of our guards heavy tank regiment, Guards Major Pyotr Kirillovich Kushnir. And I always see him in my mind bent over the map. Pyotr Kirillovich and I became close friends. First he and then I became senior battalion adjutants (in contemporary terms, battalion chief of staff), and then battalion commanders. Then Kushnir was appointed commander of the regiment. The officers in the unit were very pleased with his appointment. Pyotr Kirillovich possessed many fine virtues, and among these was the ability to thoroughly organize a battle. Even when sorely pressed for time, he never failed to consider everything which could be considered.

"Let's have a look at the map and use our heads", he would usually say to the battalion commander or the company commander, after arriving at the subunit. "The woods, as you know, is an advantage for you. But what do you have to say about this little gully here? True, it might also serve you well. But after all the enemy is no fool. Could he not sneak into your rear area via this gully? What would you meet him with, and where?..."

The principle that the officer in charge trains his subordinates has long existed in our army. Meditating over the map and exchanging opinions with the regimental commander were splendid examples of adherence to this principle. The commander's questions and conclusions forced everyone to "rise" to the situation. The terrain on which we were to operate was engraved on our memory with such intensity that later, after the battle, one couldn't help but wonder, "Wasn't I here before sometime?"

Front-line experience in working on the map and on the terrain has often aided me in the postwar years as well. Once during an exercise supervised by Marshal of the Soviet Union A.M. Vasilyevskiy, I--a division commander at that time--was required to report on our readiness to move out into the designated area. Aleksandr Mikhaylovich received my report and approved my decision, and then asked in a very down-to-earth manner:

"Do you have a clear idea of the terrain over which you'll be leading the division? Will you make it through?"

In order to understand that it was not so easy to answer this question, one has to picture the training area. The exercise was held in the desert; there were no established roads, and the sand dunes reached a height of 12 meters. And nevertheless I said with a clear conscience:

"I do, Comrade Marshal of the Soviet Union. The division will pass through on its marchroute".

My confidence was based on thorough preparation for the march, and knowledge of the skills the troops had acquired in the course of numerous drills.

The mission was then carried out, and the entire division arrived at its designated area, on time.

Today, under conditions of a radical increase in the fluidity of combat actions, given the volume of information which the commander must interpret very quickly, the ability to effectively work with a map is becoming very important. It is impossible to organize modern combat and control it, ensuring precise coordination of various kinds of arms and weapons, without professional mastery of maps.

Unfortunately, certain young officers limit their map-reading abilities to that of the average educated person. This is clearly not enough for a commander.

They could say that a commander now has at his disposal technology of which the front-line troops could not even dream--reliable topographic surveys and automated systems for control of troops and weapons systems. All this is so. But without the personal conclusions of the commander studying his map, without his analysis of the terrain in conjunction with all the other factors which affect the nature of combat, it is impossible to achieve success.

Map work must be a mandatory element of all studies in the system of officer training. This is important not only for the officers' professional growth as the organizers of combat, but also for strengthening their prestige. It happens that a commander who has not actually mastered the art of map reading, shifts that burden onto his subordinates. But this gives rise to doubts among the personnel on how well and how thoroughly his decisions were considered, and it reduces the aggressive spirit of the troops and their confidence in victory.

One cannot conceive of a modern officer who has not mastered the entire arsenal of ways and means of controlling troops. And in that arsenal, maps have a prominent position.

9006

CSO: 1801/156

ARMED FORCES

ARMED FORCES AS SCHOOL OF CIVIC TRAINING

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Feb 85 pp 2-3

[Article by Col V. Gorbunov, candidate of philosophical sciences, docent: "Teaching Military Occupations", under the rubric "Social Aspects of Military Organization"]

[Text] In developing the most important principles of Soviet military organization, V.I. Lenin saw great significance in the educational role of military service. He pointed out that the state of organization and discipline which are established in a socialist-type army, and the military-professional knowledge which the troops acquire in connection with studying advanced technology, assist in the formation of a new man. In this connection V.I. Lenin issued an appeal to devote special attention to the workday aspects of "regimental life, where more and more new things are being done".

Following the instructions of V.I. Lenin, our Communist Party is constantly concerned about increasing the educational role of the Soviet Armed Forces. Thanks to this concern the Soviet Armed Forces have become a fine school for educating the young men in the best qualities of a citizen and defender of his Motherland, with a high degree of discipline and organization. Our people, it was noted at the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, rightfully call the army and navy the school of courage, love for labor and morality. The Plenum pointed to the necessity of further increasing the educational role of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The personality of a Soviet soldier is formed under the influence of Marxist-Leninist ideology and the Soviet way of life, as well as the entire structure of military service and life. But the influence of these objective factors must be strengthened daily by the active educational activities of commanders, political organs, party and Komsomol organizations, by maintaining strictly-established procedures in the units and aboard ship.

The military occupation has been given an important role in the system of military and moral education. Inherent in it are all the features of socialist labor. At the same time military occupations have a number of peculiarities inherent in the purpose and functions of the Armed Forces.

In the first place, military occupations are connected with guaranteeing the security of the socialist Fatherland. Service in the army and navy, as the USSR Constitution states, is the honored duty of a Soviet citizen.

Secondly, the nature of a military occupation is such, that it places higher priority on social than on personal needs. Finally, military work is highly organized, and is regulated by the demands of one's military oath, the regulations and manuals, and the orders and instructions of the commanders and officers-in-charge.

The very purpose as well as the specific features of one's military occupation, summoned to bring out the best qualities of a fighting man--a defender of the Motherland--objectively brings about the need for a high degree of discipline among the personnel. This is determined by the fact that without discipline it is impossible to achieve victory in battle, and in peacetime to successfully solve complex combat training missions. Nor can one help but take into consideration the fact that exercises, flights, cruises, and drills are associated with a great deal of stress on one's physical and moral powers, and are sometimes fraught with a certain amount of danger and risk. The great demands for organization and discipline stem from its moral and political content and from the physiological nature of the military occupation.

The modern scientific-technical revolution is having an ever-increasing influence on the nature of military work. It places increasing demands on the knowledge and skills of the military specialists, and on their discipline. In turn, a high degree of political consciousness, mastery of combat skills, precision of action and behavior of the personnel create a real possibility for accelerated introduction of scientific-technical achievements to practical military activities. Both of these aspects blend, as it were, the spiritual--which is displayed in the increase in the military-professional knowledge of the personnel, and the material--which is expressed in the use of various technical devices which increase a soldier's effectiveness in his work. This connection is displayed most vividly in the process of command and control of troops and complicated weapons systems. The receipt and processing of information, decision-making, and the servicing of modern combat, power and transportation facilities are unthinkable without the use of electronic computer technology and automated command and control.

Thus, the content of military occupations is changing in line with the development of the ways and means of armed conflict, and with the growing demands on the person who services the combat equipment and uses it in battle.

Arms and equipment have achieved such a level that their use in combat requires not so much traditional mechanical functions or even experience and skills, as a definite system of specialized knowledge and methods. Whereas in the past the basic flow of scientific knowledge, figuratively speaking, "passed through the heads" of the commanders and engineers, today in the army and navy the proportion of officer-specialists of the highest qualification has not only increased noticeably, but (and this is perhaps most important), science is entering more and more into the consciousness and practical activities of all the personnel, raising their professional mastery to a qualitatively new level, and expanding their capabilities for mastering the most complex technology.

Today we can see very clearly that the most modern, most sophisticated combat equipment cannot be sufficiently reliable and effective, if the level of knowledge of those using it in the performance of their military duties turns out to be lower than the level of knowledge "built into" the given equipment. Moreover, the military-professional preparedness of the officers and all personnel must be a dynamic quantity. It must constantly pursue the level of development of the equipment and at the same time stimulate further progress.

The educational role of military occupations should be examined primarily from class positions. The goals, missions, and system of training the personnel in a socialist army have a progressive, humanitarian nature, and its fighting strength objectively serves to control the forces of reaction and war, and serve the cause of universal peace. In contrast, the entire system of troop training in capitalist armies is oriented toward making them willing to resort to any crimes whatsoever, in the interests of the ruling classes.

The educational role of military work is wholly dependent upon the political setting in which the training and education of the troops takes place, and the peculiarities of the world military-political situation. Today, under the conditions of the tense international situation, the association of military occupations with politics and ideology is displayed very vividly. It is important to take this into consideration in everyday educational work with the troops.

Training a soldier in the process of a military occupation also has a moral aspect. Under conditions of a bourgeois society the army is an instrument of force and oppression, and the workers treat military service as an inevitable burden to which they are subject, or as a widely-acclaimed opportunity to earn good wages. The transformation of the entire system of social relationships in our country on a socialist basis has introduced fundamental changes into the content and moral value of military work, and has created a moral basis for it which is principally different from the past. "Our army", noted Comrade K.U. Chernenko, "is powerful today as always, not only in terms of modern equipment and good training, but also in an ideological capacity, in terms of its high moral-political spirit".

Practical experience indicates that military work has the greatest educational influence on Soviet soldiers when each troop fully understands that his intense, quite frequently danger-filled occupation is sorely needed by the Motherland; that the slightest elements of slackness and indiscipline cannot be tolerated in military service and combat training. The primary method for solving this task is organically linking political training of the troops to the utmost, with precise organization of service according to the regulations, and with purposeful moral influence on the troops.

There are numerous examples of successful realization of such a comprehensive approach. However, one still encounters cases in which the association of political training and education of the troops, and tasks for advancing their combat readiness and strengthening the state of organization and discipline in military work is carried out in a one-sided manner, merely following the line illustrated in the training material according to the so-called "military surveys".

The dialectic of the political approach to military work is such, that the association of ideological-political training and combat readiness has a dual nature, where each is involved in the other. On the one hand it requires that political training be subordinated to the interests of improving combat readiness. On the other hand, the educational influence of military work on the personality of a soldier will be more effective, in direct proportion to the extent that each lesson on combat training demands from the personnel not only intense spritual and physical exertion, but also a political interpretation of their own actions, political mobility, and responsibility for successful completion of combat training missions.

Training and education, as is well-known, is a unified process. Unfortunately, however, experience shows that certain commanders and political workers think about this as if this unity was a foregone conclusion and therefore they do not pay sufficient attention to achieving the maximum educational effect from the lessons. Undoubtedly, work on combat equipment, exercises, flights, cruises, driving military vehicles, firing and launching missiles teach military-professional qualities in and of themselves. But their beneficial influences on a soldier's personality are immeasurably higher where the overall educational goals of classes on combat and special training are determined beforehand, where there is assurance of consistently attaining these goals, and where all the possibilities for socialist competition are employed with the proper effectiveness.

As opposed to drill and bribery, the basic methods of training a professional soldier in bourgeois armies, the socialist school of military occupations, being oriented toward training citizen-soldiers, employs ways and means which develop the conscious activity of the personnel in mastering arms and equipment, which stimulate the desire to attain the quality needed for efficient measures both in battle with the enemy and in everyday work.

V.I. Lenin frequently called attention to the fact that the nature of war is danger, and that in war a person is constantly surrounded by danger. New weapons have sharply expanded the spectrum and scale of the dangers which a soldier may meet in the frontal zone and deep in the rear area as well. Hence comes the task for consistently increasing the "safety factor" for our troops in the performance of their duties, teaching them to be bold, stable, highly disciplined, conscientious, and selfless, as well as the capacity to remain cool in extreme situations.

A scientific approach to training the troops, preparing them for action under modern combat conditions, is the dictate of the times. In this connection the role of the officer staff in the training and educational process increases immeasurably. Each officer must not only know what to teach his subordinates, but also how to do this in practical terms; what, specifically, to develop in the character and psychology of a soldier in order that he might be able to withstand and defeat the enemy in any combat conditions. And this means that those supervising classes and exercises cannot manage without profound knowledge in the field of modern military matters, military education and psychology, and the ability to imagine real combat situations and make the combat training situation as close to them as possible, taking a creative approach to problem solving.

Teaching a military occupation is a complex and very intricate process. In order to accomplish it successfully one must have a profound knowledge of the thoughts and dreams, wants and needs of the people; understand their interests, and be able to convince, persuade, and lead. Not all officers, unfortunately, take these requirements into consideration in their everyday training activities. Some of them have a poor understanding of people's moods, or the moral atmosphere in the barracks--which has an effect on the state of military discipline. It is well-known that the atmosphere in a military collective depends to a significant degree on the practical authority of its leaders which, as we know, does not come automatically with one's position--it is earned through hard work, by one's personal example of unquestioningly fulfilling one's duty, and by moral purity. If the commander and political worker have all of these things, they will have a favorable influence on the personality of the soldiers. If not, the educational opportunities inherent in military work will not be realized.

And it also happens that certain officers, in working with their subordinates, instead of following the principle of "Do as I do", which has been tested in the hardest of times, limit themselves to the ambivalent "Do as I taught", and prefer training only for edification, which has a negative effect not only on the level of training of the subordinates, but also on their attitude toward their military occupation.

Each military supervisor, no matter what his rank, must be the political trainer of his subordinates. In this very important matter he is obliged to skilfully utilize the party and Komsomol organizations. This concept was given special stress by USSR Minister of Defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov in his speech at the Komsomol conference in the Red Banner Turkestan Military District.

There are huge reserves for teaching military occupations inherent in socialist competition, which is now going on under the slogan, "To the 40th Anniversary of the Great Victory and to the 27th Party Congress, We Dedicate Our Selfless Military Labor!" Not only the results of combat training but the effectiveness of the training program as a whole are dependent upon how the competition is organized, and the extent to which a spirit of professional competitiveness, mutual assistance and support are present in it.

Educating the soldiers and sailors in combat traditions is gaining special importance, and is widely used in the course of socialist competition. To teach the troops to operate like front-line soldiers means to imbue the Soviet fighting men with the feeling of selfless devotion to their duties, to form high moral battle qualities in them, and to prepare them for victory in the name of their beloved Motherland.

In his time F. Engels predicted that the liberated proletariat would create a new army, and would train new troops, which "in terms of power, cunning, and intelligence...will surpass all the soldiers which contemporary society can provide". This has become a reality. Faithfully protecting the peaceful labor of his nation, the gains of socialism and peace on earth, the Armed Forces of the USSR are making a weighty contribution to educating the Soviet people in the spirit of selfless devotion to the cause of the party and the people, to patriotism and internationalism.

ARMED FORCES

EDITORIAL: PARTY CONCERN FOR LIVING ENVIRONS OF PERSONNEL

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Feb 85 p 1

[Editorial: "The Military Post"]

[Text] A letter reached the editors. Captain S. Zolotarev reports how the post where he lives was transformed, made more comfortable, and had grown prettier. Many of the officer's fellow servicemen straightened up their new home, renovated the training building, and the mess hall and soldier's tea shop were rebuilt.... Facts which are customary for our reality. However, it is completely proper that precisely now, when an election campaign has been initiated in the country for elections to the Supreme Soviets of the union and autonomous republics and local Soviets, the Soviet people especially often compare what surrounds them with what used to be. They correctly see in the good changes which have occurred in their lives after preceding elections the reflection of the CPSU's tireless concern and that of the Soviet state for the good of the people and for the comprehensive harmonic development of the personality.

The men of the Soviet Armed Forces also feel this fatherly concern constantly. From year to year more well-built barracks and residential buildings, stores, and domestic services combines are found on the military posts. The standards for feeding and military uniforms are being improved. The capabilities of the cultural and educational institutions to accustom people to the world of the beautiful and the organization of their valuable leisure time are expanding. The decision to conduct the Army-Wide Conference on Improving the Troops' Living Conditions in accordance with the results of the last five-year plan was a new manifestation of the concern of the party and the State for the motherland's armed defenders.

A substantial part of preparation for this important event is the Army-Wide Inspection-Competition for the Best Garrison for Material and Living Conditions. It will permit checking the effectiveness of the use of available resources for the combined improvement in the troop's living conditions and the supplying of them with everything necessary, will help to disclose unused reserves, and will provide the impetus for the further improvement of the material, medical, and domestic trade support and cultural servicing of the personnel. It is important that this multi-plan work of commanders, political organs, party and Komsomol organizations, and rear services personnel become one of the directions in the socialist competition for a worthy greeting for the 40th anniversary of the victory and the 27th CPSU Congress.

Even today there are many garrisons and military posts in the Armed Force whose level of provision of facilities meets the highest requirements. Named the best in accordance with the results of district, fleet, and group inspection-competitions, for example, were the posts where officers A. Tsapin, G. Vasil'yev, A. Makarov, P. Marimukha, and many others are occupied with the solution of problems in living conditions. Typically, these exemplary posts are located in the most diverse corners of the country: Belorussia and Sakhalin, the Baltic and the Far North, and Central Asia. So, it is not a matter of the natural conditions but the ability to be concerned about people.

Unfortunately, in a number of places the living conditions of the troops have not yet been properly organized. Signals reach the editors of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA concerning the poor monitoring of sanitary conditions of individual posts, the tardy providing of the servicemen with the authorized food, irregularities in the sale of goods in daily demand, and poorly organized leisure time. For example due to the negligence of officers V. Brovko and B. Zabelin alone the bath and laundry service for the soldiers and sergeants of the Nth unit was disrupted. The absence of proper checking and assistance on the part of the commander explains the fact that the procedure for the organization of the men's feeding was disrupted in the mess where the mess officer is Warrant Officer [praporshchik] K. Lisin. "In preparing for the heating season," Senior Lieutenant V. Zharkovskiy of the Astrakhan garrison writes the editors, "we thoroughly heated the barracks and other premises. Unfortunately, in that period the workers of our KECh [billeting unit] had a listless attitude toward their duties. And now--the heat line has broken down...."

As checks show, shortcomings of this type are caused most often by the lack of administrative abilities and irresponsibility of specific officials and by the fact that at times questions of living conditions nevertheless are relegated to the "secondary" category. Commanders, political organs, and chiefs of services should constantly be concerned about the living conditions and rest of their subordinates, thoroughly analyze each instance of the disruption of their life's normal conditions, and hold negligent personnel strictly accountable.

The struggle for exemplary living conditions presumes the unconditional implementation of the requirements of the corresponding documents by chiefs of garrisons, post commanders, and unit commanders and their deputies and the skillful direction of subordinate subunits and services as well as administrative sharpness and initiative. The level of operation of the barracks accommodations has risen noticeably in a number of posts of the Far East Military District where, on the decisions of the senior commanders, the efforts of those who service the buildings and those who work and live in them were concentrated on the given direction. Tangible value is brought by district and garrison conferences on feeding with the mandatory participation of unit and subunit commanders which have become regular among the troops of the Carpathian Military District. The practice of the economics training of command personnel which has developed in the Central Asian Military District helps to use available materials and means efficiently. It is necessary to propagandize and propagate such experience more widely.

Concern for the living conditions of the troops is a vital matter for political officers and party and Komsomol organizations. It is their duty to mobilize

people for the conscientious performance of official duties and socialist obligations, to accustom all those living on the post to participation in bringing about order and, if necessary, to hold responsible those who are indifferent to the needs of the people and who violate the rules of socialist society. In this work, there should be comprehensive reliance on vast public opinion, and the activity of women's councils, house committees, and councils of Officers' Houses should become more active.

Living conditions are not only the material conditions of our life, but also its tenor and the interests and demands of people and their mutual relations. It is necessary to struggle more actively for a healthy moral atmosphere of servicemen's collectives and members of their families and to give a decisive rebuff to any manifestations of vulgar or Philistine morals.

A person's attitude, moral and physical health and, in the end, successes in work and service depend to no small degree on how his living conditions and rest are organized. An important duty of commanders, political organs, and rear services specialists is to see that all necessary conditions for the fruitful combat training and service of the men are created in each garrison and on each post.

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CSO: 1801/154

ARMED FORCES

LETTER TO SOVETSKIY PATRIOT EDITOR, RESPONSE

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 16 Jan 85 p 2

[Article: "Like Snow on the Head"]

[Text] An article published under this heading [Like Snow on the Head] in SOVETSKIY PATRIOT on 25 November 1984 criticized shortcomings in the conduct of the accountability campaign in DOSAAF primary organizations of the Talgarskiy rayon, Alma-Ata Oblast.

As reported by the deputy chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee of the Kazakh SSR, N. Vereshchagin, the facts presented in the report were confirmed.

Actually, in the DOSAAF primary organization of such a large labor collective as the "Gornyy gigant" sovkhos mass defense work proved to be neglected due to the absence of effective monitoring and leadership on the part of the DOSAAF rayonkom. No preparations for the accountability campaign were conducted there. The schedules of accountability meetings were disrupted in a number of other primary organizations.

The chairman of the Talgarskiy DOSAAF rayon committee, Yu. Kucher, and the chairman of the Alma-Ata DOSAAF obkom, P. Ibrashov, were heard in the DOSAAF Central Committee of the Kazakh SSR concerning the shortcomings disclosed in the course of the accountability campaign. Measures were adopted to eliminate the shortcomings which had been noted.

A conference took place in December of last year in the DOSAAF primary organization of the "Gornyy gigant" sovkhos. A new committee and inspection commission were elected at it. The primary organization was provided with the necessary methodological literature and it was given practical assistance in the planning of mass defense and military-patriotic work, and documentation and visual agitation were drawn up.

The necessity for more specific leadership of the rayon committees and primary organizations of the defense society and for ensuring effective monitoring of their activity was pointed out to the Alma-Ata Oblast DOSAAF Committee

6367

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ARMED FORCES

LETTERS TO KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EDITOR, RESPONSES

Housing Complaints Discussed

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by Col A. Andryushkov: "Cold Indifference"]

[Text] This story began long ago. While still the spring of last year, the editors of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA received a letter which reported on the poor heat supply of the residential buildings in one of the air garrisons of the Leningrad Military District. "It was a great joy for us," employee of the Soviet Army L. Samburova and other residents of the garrison wrote the editors, "when we moved to a new, comfortable home. But soon no trace of our festive mood remained. The apartments proved to have a mass of imperfections which were beyond our power to correct.... And most important, there is no heat in the homes. To whomever we turned for help, we received nothing from him...."

And, it should be said, pilots, technicians, and tactical control officers who reside in the 75-apartment building appealed to the people competent of solving this problem and who, in their official status, are required to delve into the situation which had developed. But this was not done by the chief of the rayon KECh [billeting unit], Major A. Yelizarov, or by the commander of the separate airfield technical maintenance battalion (OBATO), Major N. Bralyuk, or by other responsible officials.

The editors sent this letter to the chief of the billeting directorate [KEU] of the Leningrad Military District. They requested that he look into the matter and adopt measures. And since no more complaints arrived from the aviators, it could be assumed that the problem had been solved. But everything turned out to be otherwise.

Not so long ago, journalist roads brought me to those parts.

The life of a military airfield is filled with stress. The aviators accomplish their primary mission--they vigilantly stand combat alert and are ready for immediate takeoff--day and night, on routine days and on holidays, and in any weather. Such service requires especially professional training. And also: the special moral and psychological attitude of the people. That is why it was even more unexpected to hear a rebuke from them: "We wrote you, and you...."

"You know," a tactical control officer, Lieutenant V. Mel'nikov, said to me, "here, at the command post, all conditions have been created for us for the performance of combat alert duty: heat, television, rooms for resting. And I think of how at home it is plus five, my wife is waiting for our child and intends to depart to her parents...."

The concern of the young officer is understandable. Also understandable are the words of the deputy squadron commander, 1st class military pilot Major G. Gertsog, that his "flight begins at the threshold of his home." Also understandable is the statement of the technician, Senior Lieutenant A. Luk'yanov, that "things cannot continue on like this. At the airfield, honestly, it is easier, you don't want to come home--only rebukes...."

Something else is not understandable.

When Major Yelizarov received from the district KEU from Colonel D. Yarkak (the letter was sent to him from the editors) the instruction (I present it verbatim): "Attentively investigate the reasons for the poor heating of the building for three (!) seasons and adopt the necessary measures to correct such an abnormal situation," Anatoliy Vasil'yevich reacted quickly to the "overbearing paper." On 27 April he reported to the district, and he also informed the servicemen of the garrison that "it is planned to conduct repair work in the summer period of 1984 by the forces of the unit commanded by Major N. Bralyuk...after which the situation concerning the heat supply should be normalized."

Major Yelizarov drew up a statement of 15 points which require that Major Bralyuk accomplish them immediately; otherwise the heat supply situation, it should be thought, "'should not' be normalized."

Becoming familiar with the statement, the commander of the OBATO, Major Bralyuk, most likely marvelled at the naiveness of the requirements from the chief of the rayon KECh. The battalion commander did not have available various "slide-gate-baffles" necessary there, and the boiler fire boxes did not breathe with flame for the reason that "...there is no fuel supply."

And nevertheless, despite the icy condition of the heating system Major Bralyuk did not waver in spirit and did not lose his sense of humor. It was already stated above that this story did not begin today. And at that time it was May, and although the snow still lay, the sparrows chirped as though it was spring, as if to say that the heating season is approaching the end. Well, and if this is so, then....

"There will be no more winter!" Major Bralyuk promised the aviators who were calmed somewhat by the official paper. It is difficult to say what he had in mind. Most likely, with Major Yelizarov he believed in a miracle that during the summer the banks of the heating system will be filled with inexhaustible solar energy and the winter will actually wait a little in its arrival in their northern parts until a personal invitation.

But winter was even somewhat earlier than normal. With all the signs which accompany it. True, Major Bralyuk did not learn of this at once. At that time he was resting beneath the hot sun of the south. Nor did he know that two more

boilers had broken down, that there was not enough fuel for those which remained in good condition (the OBATO command did not take the trouble to procure it ahead of time), that of 30 items in the requisition for repair of the boiler room which had been drawn up by the chief of the garrison heating facility, employee of the Soviet Army P. Nedovedeyev, only four had been filled, that the indignant aviators had decided to appeal with a complaint again, that....

With a complaint again.... But you see, this is a serious cause for reflection. In reading the editor's mail, you automatically ask yourself: well, from where, and why so many complaints: and with a rare exception you come to an unambiguous conclusion: if the chief displays indifference toward the needs and demands of people and if he considers concern for the living conditions of his subordinates a secondary matter, an unhealthy moral climate is created in the collective. It also gives rise to complaints.

I had the occasion to meet with officers who have been invested with the corresponding official authority and who always have the ready argument: they say, what can I do to improve the living conditions of my subordinates when this is missing and there is not enough of that? In my opinion, this is one of the ways to justify personal inactivity. They have enough energy only for written answers to various echelons and generous promises to correct the state of affairs.

But you see, it is well known that no pains, no gains. When, in the Air Forces of the Kiev Military District Lieutenant Colonel V. Denisov assumed command of one of the air subunits, the first thing with which the aviators turned to him was a complaint. In brief, its essence was as follows: there is no kindergarten on the military post and it is cold in the housing facilities.

The commander soon knew the entire situation in detail. A ditch which had spoiled the outer appearance of the residential cantonment for a number of years--it is the outlines of the foundation beneath the small garden which, as was explained, there was no one to construct. Fountains of hot water and steam, striking here and there from beneath the ground, testify to the decrepit heating system which was intended for the housing. "There are no means for repair," the chief of the rayon KECh hurried with the ready answer.

Lieutenant Colonel Denisov listened to everyone patiently and did not hurry with his conclusions. Then he invited the deputy for political affairs, Lieutenant Colonel V. Sazonov, to come and see him.

"Vladimir Vasil'yevich, instruct the members of people's control to check the expenditure of material resources released for the organization of public services and amenities for two years."

And the commander himself, as a people's deputy invested with the confidence of the electors, travelled to the city soviet.

Some of the responsible comrades did not expect such a turn of events. Up to now, the lack of demandingness of the senior commanders engendered inactivity in them. And thousands of reasons for its justification were found.

An end was put to this. The commander's energy and desire to improve the living conditions of the aviators and their families found dozens of ways for the solution of the problem. Higher headquarters allocated material resources and local party and soviet organs offered assistance. Even if all plans to improve public services and amenities had not yet been implemented, the people saw that the circle of indifference and nonchalance had been broken. Today they are accomplishing their difficult service duties with a different attitude.

Several days ago I phoned the air garrison from which the letter had come to the editors and inquired about what had changed for the better in the living conditions of the aviators. They answered me: everything remained as formerly, only the frost is gaining strength.

And then we decided that this time we will not send the aviators' complaint to the district KEU so as not to give anyone a reason to repeat last year's history and shut themselves off with the next pro forma written answer. Well, the essence of the article should be answered. So we are awaiting a reply.

Socialist Competition Improved

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Feb 85 p 2

[Article: "Bitter Lessons"]

[Text] This [Bitter Lessons] was the title of the critical report by Lieutenant Colonel M. Malygin which was published on 20 October 1984. As reported to the editors by the first deputy chief of the political directorate, Southern Group of Forces, Major General R. Beshchev, the newspaper article was acknowledged as correct. The reasons for nonaccomplishment of socialist obligations by the unit were comprehensively analyzed at service conferences in the large unit and the regiment as well as in the party organizations.

The regimental commander and his political deputy received party punishment for shortcomings in work in directing the training and indoctrinational process. For poor organization of the training process and low personal professional training communist Guards Captain S. Simonenko was reprimanded. Considering his short stay in his post communist Guards Major V. Vashchenko had the shortcomings which are present pointed out to him.

Measures to eliminate gaps in the combat and political training of the personnel were examined in the course of the regiment's party election meeting, in the work of which the commander of the Southern Group of Forces, Colonel General K. Kochetov, took part and they are now being implemented.

Ties With Veterans Improved

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Feb 85 p 2

[Article: "Veterans' Resentment"]

[Text] A letter by Captain (Retired) R. Kochetkov was published under this heading [Veterans' Resentment] in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 11 January. It discussed the indifference toward war veterans displayed in the Nth unit.

As reported to the editors by the chief of the large unit's political department, the facts were confirmed. Officers V. Khevsurishvili and A. Virchenko had shortcomings in work on strengthening the personnel's ties with the unit's veterans strictly pointed out to them. The article in the newspaper was discussed at a service conference. The large unit's command and political department have outlined measures to strengthen ties with veterans. Correspondence with Captain (Retired) R. Kochetkov has been renewed and he, just as other veterans, has been invited to the measures being conducted in the unit for the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory.

Naval Training Criticized

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by Capt Lt A. Stetsun, Black Sea Fleet: "Why Is the Schedule Disrupted?"]

[Text] This is not the first year that I have performed the duties of chief of the training-simulation complex (UTK). At one time, considerable resources were expended on it but, in return, the crews have an exceptional possibility here to develop damage control skills. What is especially valuable is the fact that the seamen can extinguish several types of fires without any conventionalities in special compartments and protective suits and can plug up the most diverse holes from which water actually enters, and the "ship" submerges and receives a list or trim. That is, we have created conditions such as cannot be created on a ship and therefore, I believe, the capabilities for drilling on the UTK should be completely utilized.

But it is right here that a number of problems arise. The compartment where the personnel learn to plug up holes and eliminate damage, let us say, is functioning under a far from full load. By agreement with the units, we have prepared a schedule for visiting the UTK which, unfortunately, is often disrupted. It happens that the time for drills approaches and there are no people. Thus, during December in the unit where Captain 3d Rank O. Krivosheya is responsible for working out the personnel's skills in damage control attendance at the drills was lower than it should be. And this at the start of the new training year. The state of affairs did not improve in January.

The unattractive picture of attendance also developed in the unit where Captain 2d Rank M. Daniyev serves. It would be interesting to learn who in these units decided to reduce the number of drills. As practice shows, reasons for this are the most diverse, but they have nothing in common with concern for raising the quality of the personnel's damage control training.

No less concern is caused by the disorganization and low responsibility of some leaders who are conducting combat training with the personnel. At times the drills are disrupted due to tardiness and the absence of a clear plan or documents on permitting the personnel to various types of work. In particular, drills of the divers were disrupted in January because their leader, Petty Officer First Class I. Kuz'michev, did not have access for the personnel to the diving chutes. Warrant Officer [michman] N. Dyukorev arrived at the UTK without a plan for the drills.

All this clearly does not meet the interests of the fleet. Then why doesn't such a practice find a principled evaluation in the units among the appropriate officials?

Lack of Comradeship Criticized

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by Gds Jr Sgt A. Shchetinin, deputy mortar platoon leader, Moscow Military District: "Such Are Not Liked in the Battery"]

[Text] Our mortar battery is in good standing in the unit. Many of my fellow-servicemen are distinguished by a high level of training and professional skill. And here, not long ago, on a tactical exercise with live firing all missions assigned by the commander were skillfully accomplished. Of course, such success could not have come by chance, and it has several sources. I should like to talk a little about friendship, mutual assistance, and military comradeship.

In the course of the exercise, difficult situations which checked our soldierly maturity and strength of character repeatedly arose. It happened that someone became flustered and shirked difficulties. But, as a rule, an experienced comrade appeared alongside and supported him with word and deed. The secretary of the subunit's Komsomol buro, Guards Sergeant A. Bobkov, Guards Privates S. Tokarev and V. Avdeyev--they are the ones who were always where it was more difficult and where assistance and support were needed.

But, unfortunately, in our daily life once in a while we must also observe such indifference toward the interests of the collective and apathy toward the fate of a fellow serviceman. Here, losing his head during a training battle a young soldier, Guards Private O. Zinkovskiy, began to commit error after error. And you see, located right next to him was Guards Private Yu. Cheshuin, an experienced specialist who knows how to analyze a situation quickly and correctly and adopt the needed decision.

And what do you think, did he hasten to help the newcomer? No, he hastened to laugh at him and rewarded him with an offensive word. Something similar was also observed on the part of Guards Private A. Snadin. There are no complaints against him as a specialist. But in the battery they do not like him and Cheshuin. And really, why should he be liked? For his haughtiness in his relations with fellow servicemen, conceit, or swagger?

I will say directly: in the battery we have few such as Cheshuin and Snadin, they are individuals, but they bring harm to the collective. They sow disunity in it, hamper solidarity and, in the end--also the attainment of high results in service and in discipline.

Our battery is struggling for the title of excellent. They are moving toward such a peak relying completely on each comrade and his sense of duty and loyalty to the collective. And what if a conceited, egoistical, dishonorable person is next to you?

The battery commander, Guards Senior Lieutenant S. Korneyev, the leader of our platoon, Guards Senior Lieutenant A. Telegin, and the communists of the subunit are doing everything to lead remiss, indisciplined soldiers such as Cheshuin and Snadin to the correct road. But I am disturbed by the fact that we, the Komsomols, seem to remain aloof. Where a high-handed fellow serviceman should be straightened out we may also keep silent, where firmness and devotion to principle should be displayed it is as if we demonstrate patience and condescension. Both the Komsomol buro as well as the secretary, Guards Sergeant A. Bobkov himself, occupy a neutral position.

To tell the truth, I cannot recall even one Komsomol meeting where an agitated, exacting talk could have taken place on moral and ethical questions or on friendship and comradeship. There was talk about the course of competition--many times. About professional growth--also. Of course, it is also necessary to speak of the accomplishment of obligations and about exceeding the standards and the mastery of allied specialties. But for some reason we remain silent about our spiritual growth, about honor and nobleness and, finally, about the moral aspects of military discipline. But you see, I believe that this matter is also our Komsomol matter. And we cannot ignore any manifestation of spiritual callousness or humiliation of human dignity. We should set up a reliable Komsomol shield against this, extirpate shoots of rudeness and tactlessness, and strengthen soldierly friendship.

Someone may remark to me that, he says, I exaggerate, for the climate in the collective is healthy nevertheless and there is no sense in talking about trifles. I am confident: it makes sense. For these so-called trifles sometimes grow into a serious problem and cast a shadow on the good name of our battery.

I often recall the stories of my veteran-father and share them with my comrades. My father was an antiaircraftman, and he had the occasion to serve in the army after the war, too. He now works as a driver. He saw much in his life. But he always tells with special warmth about brotherhood at the front and how the recruits were watched over with concern and in a fatherly manner and were taught to defeat the hated enemy. "I know nothing stronger or more reliable than army friendship,"--my father said this to me many times. Up to now he remembers by name his combat friends whose good word and reliable shoulder helped to overcome the burdens of life at the front and with which he marched to victory.

And I picture how my father's eyes grow warm when he now reads in my letters home the exciting lines about combat friends and their warm, reliable hearts. I do not write about those who may refuse to aid someone, who humiliate with an offensive word, or turn away from another's misfortune. That is why I am so convinced that our Komsomol collective is capable of eliminating these negative phenomena. As I understand it, we need only act together and be principled and uncompromising. I myself. Each of us.

Housing Irregularity Corrected

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Feb 85 p 2

[Article: "From Good Intentions"]

[Text] The report by Colonel A. Drovosekov which was published on 18 January told of how a veteran of the Great Patriotic War, Lieutenant Colonel (Retired) S. Zimin, who works at the film studio of the Soviet Ministry of Defense was issued an order for an apartment which was already occupied.

The chief of the military facility, Lieutenant General Ye. Bobrenov, and the secretary of this facility's party committee, B. Alpatov, informed the editors that the fact presented in the report concerning the appeal to two different organizations with the request to exchange two two-room apartments for one four-room apartment actually occurred. The necessity for a thorough preliminary check of documents was pointed out to the former secretary of the facility's housing commission, Major V. Strebkov.

The reply signed by the deputy chairman of the ispolkom of the Solnechnogorskiy gorsovet [city soviet] of people's deputies, Yu. Proshin, states that by the decision of the ispolkom Comrade Zimin was allotted a two-room apartment in a newly-erected building. Considering that the error in writing out two orders for the very same apartment occurred not only through the fault of the chief of the department for recording and distributing housing area, I. Lysov, he received a rebuke.

The chief of the film studio of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, Colonel V. Spiridonov, his deputy for political affairs, Major A. Gul'ko, the secretary of the party committee, I. Kuznetsov, and the chairman of the trade union committee, V. Belyayev, reported that practical conclusions had been drawn from the criticism which was heard and addressed to them in the newspaper article.

Small-Ship Training Criticized

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by Capt 2d Rank A. Kolesnikov, staff officer, Leningrad Naval Base: "With Consideration of Specifics"]

[Text] An incident on lessons in special training which was conducted in one of the base's units became the reason which stimulated me to turn to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA with a letter. During a check of the personnel who had arrived in the training classrooms it was learned that many representatives from small ships were absent: from harbor minesweepers and torpedo recovery boats. In which regard this picture is constantly repeated.

The commanders of small ships have their arguments: if they release even a few seamen for lessons ashore, there will be no one to perform duty and accomplish other urgent work. It is simpler in this regard on large ships: in a large collective there is the opportunity to create several groups for special training and it is easier to organize interchangeability on lessons. But how can

fruitful training be organized for such specialists of small ships as radar operator, navigational-instrument technician, or radioman if, for example, on the majority of them they are represented by the same person?

The question also becomes complicated in that on small ships of different designs the equipment and armament are of different types; therefore, it is very difficult to provide training classrooms with all necessary visual aids. Let us say, such a "narrow" specialist manages to go to the division for lessons, and there they cannot offer him anything specific in accordance with his category which would consider the specifics of the given specialty.

In accordance with my service duty I have the occasion to visit various units, and I note that the training of such specialists encounters great difficulties. Some leaders of lessons give up as lost the crews of small ships; they say they will manage with what gives them daily practice in servicing the materiel. This very much serves the purpose of those commanders of ships and subunits who are inclined toward squandering training time in vain. Thus, Warrant Officers [michman] Yu. Poltoratskiy and Yu. Karetnikov have declared many times that the best of any shore-based instructors will find how to occupy subordinates during the hours of planned lessons. However, they used them primarily in administrative work. Moreover, the warrant officers themselves lagged a little professionally since they also seldom visit the training classrooms.

These and other facts prove convincingly that specialists from small ships and subunits who are torn away from the main mass of the men because of the special features of service need special forms of lessons with them. For the present you only hear more often calls for responsibility addressed to the leaders of lessons as well as to the instructors.

Post Exchange Service Discussed

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Feb 85 p 2

[Article: "In the Wrong Place"]

[Text] The report by Senior Lieutenant S. Stulov and Major A. Borovkov which was published under this heading [In the Wrong Place] on 8 January discussed shortcomings in the selection of personnel for post exchanges in a number of garrisons of the North Caucasus Military District,

As reported to the editors by the chief of the district rear services political department, Colonel I. Dubina, the newspaper article was discussed in the political department and at sessions of party bureaus of the district trade directorate and of all post exchanges. The deputy chief of the trade directorate for political affairs was heard in the district political directorate. The newspaper article was acknowledged to be correct. Shortcomings in the selection and indoctrination of personnel and poor monitoring of their work were pointed out to the leadership of the trade directorate and the post exchanges subjected to criticism. Instructions on improving this work were given to all chiefs of post exchanges. In 1985, it is planned to conduct a check of the activity of all accounting and bookkeeper personnel and financially responsible persons of military trade. Prior to April it is planned to check the status of work with

personnel in a number of post exchanges, after which this question will be discussed with the party-administrative activists of the district's military trade. Measures are also planned to intensify the influence of party organizations on work on the selection, placement, instruction, and indoctrination of military trade personnel.

At the same time (this conclusion can be drawn from the report by Colonel I. Dubina) some officials who are guilty of weak monitoring of subordinates got off with a light scare, as they say. Insufficient monitoring of the work of the now convicted director of the combined board of directors, S. Pilat, was "strictly pointed out" to the chief of the post exchange, V. Abramov, immediately. It is not clear why they were of the best opinion concerning another leader of the board of directors, O. Barantseva, in the post exchange prior to the interference of the prosecutor's office. Nor was an evaluation given to the decision of the post exchange's party organization which lifted party punishment from CPSU member Pilat almost on the eve of his arrest and exclusion from the party.

6367

CSO: 1801/170

ARMED FORCES

NINED CITED FOR INSPIRING PROSE ABOUT MODERN ARMY, AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 6 March 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by Colonel Yu. Korotkov entitled "An Exploit Begets an Exploit." Korotkov urges schools to take a more active role in preparing youth for service in the Soviet Army. He points out that most new recruits now have a secondary education and he emphasizes the need for inspirational military prose in the schools. He writes, "many soldiers have formed their reading tastes and they love to read. What do they read? If the school seriously directed the reading of youths, future soldiers, with an understanding of how important--I would even say crucial--this task is, then...we officers would not have any particular problems with indoctrination." Korotkov complains that much of the prose written about the modern army is hackneyed and familiar--the old story about the spoiled "mama's boy" who grows up and learns about life in the army. He continues, "Unfortunately, our literature is still not very rich in vivid works depicting the contemporary Soviet soldier.... Little has been written that is powerful or striking about service in Afghanistan, other exploits of army youths in peacetime, or the sacred continuity of tradition in our armed forces." Korotkov believes that literature should encourage the physical as well as intellectual and emotional development of the future soldier. He writes, "the army needs healthy, developed youths. Sometimes a boy comes to the army and does not know how to do elementary physical exercises.... Physical preparation in our time is not an indulgence, but an urgent necessity. But have many works been written deriding overgrown boys with flabby muscles, or, on the other hand, have compelling short stories and stories been written about the powerful, strong, fit soldier, who can, like the famous Vasilii Terkin, overcome anything, master anything, but still fulfills his military duty without fail? Of course, I think that training in dexterity, strength and physical fitness should also begin in school. Literature can and should render invaluable aid in this endeavor."

CSO: 1830/200

ARMED FORCES

SOVIET SOLDIER WRITES STORY ABOUT AFGHAN REBEL ATTACK

[Editorial Report] Moscow OKTYABR' in Russian No 12, November 1984 carries on pages 3-25 a story entitled "A Storm Over Hindu Kush" by Nikolai Ivanov, an officer who served in Afghanistan. Ivanov writes about a rebel attack on Soviet troops as they accompany a peaceful column of Afghans transporting flour to a bakery. Ivanov's fictional counterrevolutionaries are based in a refugee camp in Peshawar, Pakistan. The refugees suffer from despair, hunger, disease, and moral degradation. Ivanov describes them as Afghans who have sold their virtue and abandoned their traditions. The counterrevolutionaries commit all manner of crimes against the civilian population, often disguised as Soviet soldiers so that "all Kabul will know about the atrocities of the Soviets."

Ivanov's story is favorably reviewed by Victor Verstakov on page 4 of the 27 February issue of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. Verstakov writes, "It seems to me that the value of the story is in its intrinsic authenticity and peculiar simplicity, accessible to the reader through one of its chief devices: the personal participation of the author in the events described."

CSO: 1300/200

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ARMED FORCES

BRIEFS

COMPUTER COMBAT MODELING--Order of Lenin Leningrad Military District--Electronics have become a loyal assistant for leaders of lessons in the command training system at the headquarters of the Order of Lenin Leningrad Military District. Various combat situations are simulated in accordance with special programs. By means of automatic equipment the leader proposes non-standard special situations and complicates missions. The broad use of computers in raising professional skill furthers an improvement in the quality of command training. Enthusiasts headed by Colonel A. Shepelev are expanding the range of problems and preparing new computer programs. [By Lt Col A. Yurkin] [Text] [Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Feb 85 p 1] 6367

1801/154

GROUND FORCES

PROBLEMS OF TANK OPERATION IN MOUNTAINOUS REGIONS

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 11, Nov 84 p 9

[Article by Senior Warrant Officer Yu. Osadchiy, senior Army mechanic and expert from the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District: "And There Are Mountains All Around"]

[Text] Driving tanks in the mountains is necessary so that mechanic-drivers can master specific skills. Senior Warrant Officer Yu. Osadchiy recounts his experiences in working with young specialists and in training soldiers in a very compressed time frame.

I have had occasion to serve in various regions of our homeland. I have driven tanks in Siberia, in Belorussia, in the North Caucasus area and, for the last 2 years, in the Transcaucasus area. And I have always understood that mechanic-drivers experience the greatest difficulties of all on mountain routes.

Consider, for example, the professional training of tankmen. It is no secret that such training is quite minimal for some training subunit (podrazdeleniye) graduates. And one of the main things is a lack of experience in driving in the mountains.

Therefore, when young mechanic-drivers arrive at the company, we try to teach them as fast as possible to drive combat vehicles under special conditions. The initial exercises on the tank park help in the objective evaluation of the soldiers' level of training. For over 2 years now I have been carrying notes around in a special notebook, wherein I record my own observations. Here are some of them: "Private B. Nazarov. Slow, gets flustered in a complicated situation... Downhill 'S' curve doesn't come easy for Private I. Gusenov... Private N. Karpukov doesn't know how to choose the right gear for climbing".

I'll go into more detail about the latter note. During the exercise Karpukov appeared to do everything correctly prior to the climb: he evaluated the steepness and the ground conditions and shifted into second gear. Briefly, the soldier did everything just like back in the training subunit. But the tank, not having completed even half the climb, stopped--the engine died.

In the critique I explained to Krapukov that in high mountain conditions the engine's power decreases: the rarified air affects it. This means it is necessary to take this peculiarity into account--moving into a lower gear and maintaining the required engine revolutions.

Among young soldiers this is one of the most widespread errors. Therefore, a training place has been set up in the tank park and there we conduct additional training exercises with the young soldiers concerning these peculiarities.

In my special notebook I note not only the results of the training exercises and outings on the tank park, but also of drills and firings. Here keeping track of subordinates' activities is much more complicated. Yet, knowing the details which characterize the mechanic-drivers' level of mastery is necessary. How do I deal with this situation? I question the tank commanders. One day after a drill Sergeant R. Mirzayev told me that Private S. Cheremisin drives the vehicle jerkily. The gunner has trouble firing. Other sergeants also expressed their own observations.

So I concluded that, henceforth, the first priority would be to be attentive during each specialist's training. This yielded quite good results. Thus, after additional driving exercises, Private Cheremisin eliminated his deficiencies. What especially helped him were training exercises on the park using a combat training group tank that had dismantled track belts. The soldier used it to practice driving a combat vehicle, refining his own actions into automatic reflexes. It is not joke that, as specialists figure, a mechanic-driver in the mountains has to change from one gear to the next, brake, etc., four to five times more often than in flat country.

The psychological training of tankmen deserves special attention. During marches, no matter which way you turn, there are mountains, some rocky and barren, others completely covered by forests. Right next to the road there are deep gorges, and the route itself abounds in frequent downward slopes, rises and turns. Of course, not everyone is mentally prepared to drive a combat vehicle under such conditions. Some people get frightened, but are ashamed to admit it.

I remember one, Private V. Sedchenko, a training subunit graduate, who caused a lot of trouble. He never received more than a minimally satisfactory driving grade. In talking with him it turned out that in one of the training subunit's exercises he wasn't able to handle the controls and the tank ran off a treadway bridge. So he acquired a "fear of heights".

In order to help the soldier get rid of this fear, I sat behind the controls and ordered Sedchenko to take the commander's seat. I explained my own actions to him in detail via the interphone. We drove over a treadway bridge several times like this.

"And now you try, Comrade Sedchenko. I'll be right beside you."

Gradually the soldier overcame his fear, gained competence and confidently surmounted the obstacle.

There is also a second psychological peculiarity to driving in the mountains--underestimation of the downward slope. Here you barely yawn and the multi-ton vehicle, moving downhill, will not make the turn. Moreover, a strong blow on a stone can damage the idler wheel and lead to a rocker arm breakdown. And hard breaking action can lead to overheating and warping of the friction disk plates.

It is always necessary to be collected and attentive in the mountains--I teach this to the young soldiers. Make the descent, decelerating by using a combination of the brakes and the engine simultaneously.

Soon a new training year will begin. The problems to be solved will be difficult, including training young soldiers to drive tanks in the mountains. Accumulated experience will serve us as a base for subsequent perfection of combat skills.

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CSO: 1801/85

GROUND FORCES

BRIEFS

MOUNTAIN TRAINING CENTER--Red Banner Central Asian Military District--Training of the next group of mountain training instructors was completed with the climb to the top of the Zailiyskiy Alatau mountain range. The class was held at the mountain training center. Those chosen for the group were physically-hardened platoon and company commanders who had service experience in the mountains. At the training assemblies they gain the knowledge and practical skills required in the process of training their troops for operations in mountainous terrain. After becoming acclimated to winter conditions, the future instructors learned to overcome rocky areas, snowy slopes, and glaciers; they mastered safety methods, organized lifesaving work and evacuation of wounded; and became familiar with various methods of crossing mountain rivers and deep canyons. All the trainees passed their exams on the procedures for using mountain-climbing equipment in a combat situation. At the first stage each officer completed the requirements for third-class sportsman in mountaineering.
[by Lt Col O. Popov] [Text] [Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Feb 85 p 1] 9006

CSO: 1801/156

AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

DEVELOPING QUALIFIED PVO GUIDANCE OFFICERS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by Lt Col I. Rozhalin, Air Defense Forces: "Who Should Guide the Missiles"]

[Text] Nothing foreshadowed the complications. The men of the surface-to-air missile battalion commanded by Lieutenant Colonel V. Kazachenko prepared to fire on the aerial "enemy" on the range. Of course, the missilemen are excited: for it is a test. Especially, perhaps, Lieutenant G. Lisovskiy who sat in the guidance officer's chair for the first time. How will he show up?

And here is the command: "Turn on the missile guidance station!" Lieutenant Lisovskiy turns on one toggle switch, then another with movements which have been mastered by practice. The needles of the instruments came to life. The equipment parameters are within the limits of tolerances. But at this moment a special situation arrives: "The station's antenna is out of control!"

In the situation which had been created the accomplishment of the combat-training mission depends on how quickly the crew headed by the guidance officer eliminates the "malfunction" which has arisen. It is to the honor of Lieutenant Lisovskiy that he did not become confused in the difficult situation. He ran his glance over the racks with the equipment and estimated in which one of them the malfunction could have occurred. "The control unit!" the supposition flashed. And he was not wrong.

The men had hardly succeeded in eliminating the "malfunction" when the operator reported the appearance of an aerial target. It was moving in interference, but the men skillfully accomplished the lock-on. The missile launched by Lieutenant Lisovskiy overtook the target at the far limit of the zone of destruction.

It turned out that at this same time a similar mission was also accomplished by another subunit commanded by Lieutenant Colonel A. Kolmykov. The crew headed by guidance officer Lieutenant S. Madzharov operated without malfunctions. The commands of the launcher control officer sounded confidently. But then beeps from jamming appeared on the indicator scopes with the target's approach to the killing zone. It took off at low altitudes swiftly under its cover. Senior Lieutenant Madzharov, in general not a newcomer to this post, became confused and was late in making a decision, which led to a breakdown in the work of the entire crew. The subunit's grade was lowered.

Two difficult situation which required that the guidance officers adopt decisive, energetic measures. Why did the specialists show up so differently?

Guidance officer.... This post is extremely important in the surface-to-air missile troops. Especially on combat alert duty where the highest skill and the ability to perform one's functional duties quickly and without error under any conditions is required of each specialist. During combat alert duty, the accomplishment of the combat mission depends on the skill and tactical competence of the guidance officer and on his ability, together with the crew, to lock on and track the target and determine precisely the moment to launch the missile. All this requires special training from the guidance officer and the careful selection of candidates for this post from commanders and political officers.

Experience shows: where daily attention is paid to the selection and training of guidance officers that is where these specialists operate on exercises and firings competently, too, and what is especially important, they accomplish their duties successfully when performing combat alert duty.

Unfortunately, it is not always that young officers are advanced to this post with consideration of their abilities and actual state of training. It happens that a favorable efficiency report or high grades on a diploma are sufficient for such an assignment to take place. Such a superficial approach to the selection of this category of specialists results in considerable costs.

One day, during a combined check of one of the subunits we turned our attention to the unconfident work of guidance officer Lieutenant F. Khachirov. He perpetually required unessential refinements of the operators and controlled the crew timidly and indecisively. It could be seen from everything that the person, as they say, was in the wrong place. After the lesson we learned that Khachirov had completed military school almost with distinction and only for this reason was appointed guidance officer. But he himself did not have a clear impression of the qualities required of him in this post.

"Let him get accustomed a little, and then we'll help him," the battalion commander assured us then.

But, as was learned, the specialist never "became accustomed." This resulted in large costs for the subunit.

All this tells us how important it is to disclose in the young officer in good time the inclination and ability to perform the duties of guidance officer and to help him to disclose his capabilities. To a great extent, this matter rests on unit and subunit commanders and political officers.

Certain experience in the selection and training of guidance officers has been accumulated in many units and subunits. For example, in the surface-to-air missile battalion commanded by Lieutenant Colonel V. Kazachenko. Here work is conducted constantly on disclosing guidance officer candidates. It begins with the young officers' first steps in the subunit. To determine the possibilities for their use in this post, a special group is created which includes, along with other officers-specialists, the unit commander and political deputy. The

personal, including the psychological, qualities of the officer and his efficiency reports are studied profoundly. A thorough talk is conducted with each one. And this is how it was when Lieutenant Lisovski arrived together with other young officers. Special attention was paid to checking their abilities to work on equipment in difficult situations and to make decisions quickly. Then a short probationary period in the role of guidance officers was organized. Only after this was the order of their appointment issued.

And even so Lieutenant Colonel Kazachenko is not always confident in the correctness of the choice which he has made. Because it is necessary to rely more on experience than intuition. There are various tests and simulators in the Air Defense Forces for the selection of specialists. There are similar tests for the selection of guidance officers, too. But the procedure for their use requires improvement.

The professional training of guidance officers also has its problems. As a rule, they are engaged in the same program with the chiefs of crews and battery commanders. But usually the specific nature of their work is not considered on such lessons. This, for example, occurred in the subunit commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Kolmykov. It was precisely the inability to consider the special features of the guidance officer's combat work which led to failure during the accomplishment of functional duties on firings by Senior Lieutenant Madzharof. And where is the guarantee that something like this would not happen on combat alert duty?

In the battalion commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Kazachenko the guidance officer and an officer who is mastering this specialty as an allied specialty are not left to their own devices. A special program is drawn up for them with consideration of each one's individual state of training. Special attention is devoted to the actions of the crew headed by the guidance officer under conditions where jamming is employed. Such drills are conducted under the direction of the most experienced specialists, often in a sharp competition with the crews from other subunits. Irregular situations are often simulated. But the main thing--only work procedures inherent in the work of the guidance officers on the equipment are worked out. After certain time intervals tests and check drills are conducted.

Also considered is such a factor, which is especially important when on combat alert, as the psychological compatibility of the crew members and the guidance officer's confidence in his operators. In evaluating these qualities and conducting the necessary work the party and Komsomol activists render great assistance to the commander.

In speaking of the professional development of the guidance officer, it is believed this question cannot be examined separately from the training of the launcher control officers and the tracking operators. A high level of coordination and mutual understanding should be present in this chain. Unfortunately, not all subunit commanders are regularly occupied with the working out of questions of coordination in the launcher control officer-guidance officer-operators link. I recall well how in one of the battalions, where the guidance officer was Captain V. Panfilov, it was just this lack of teamwork which almost led to the failure to accomplish the training-combat mission.

In order to avoid such things, as a rule, when going out for live firings experienced commanders take those who are newly appointed as probationers together with experienced guidance officers. This is a good school for the performance of combat alert duty. This, for example, is how they proceed in the unit where officer Yu. Borodin serves.

...The missile takes off into the sky to meet the aerial "enemy" from the light pressing of the "Launch" button. But the long-term, intense labor of the entire collective is concentrated in this second-long contact of the guidance officer's hand. And it is very important that highly qualified specialists who are capable of operating skillfully in any situation be on combat alert at the missile control panel.

6367

CSO: 1801/154

SPECIAL TROOPS

MILITARY SOVKHOZ ISSUES CALL FOR SOCIALIST COMPETITION

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Feb 85 p 1

[Article: "For High Productivity in the Fields and on the Farms"]

[Text] Last year the toilers on the "Prokhladnoye" military sovkhoz, North Caucasus Military District, worked with great despatch. The sovkhoz fulfilled its established planned tasks for production of grain, potatoes, milk, meat, eggs and wool, and overfulfilled the plan for supplying agricultural products.

A meeting was held at the sovkhoz, at which the workers and employees accepted their socialist obligations for 1985. Unanimously adopted was an appeal to all the collectives of the agricultural enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Defense, to launch socialist competition under the slogan, "Our Selfless Shock Work is Dedicated to the 40th Anniversary of the Great Victory and to the 27th CPSU Congress!"

Dear Comrades!

We the workers and employees of the "Prokhladnoye" military sovkhoz are filled with determination to achieve unconditional fulfillment of the planned tasks for 1985 and the 11th Five Year Plan as a whole. Having weighed our capabilities and reserves, and having thoroughly analyzed the results of the past year, the sovkhoz collective is taking upon itself the following socialist obligations:

--Based on the introduction of a zonal farming system, selection of high-yield varieties, increasing soil fertility and performing the spring field work on time: to achieve 45 centners of grain per hectare, and 220 centners of early potatoes per hectare;

--By virtue of increasing the operational reliability of the irrigation system and highly-efficient use of irrigated lands: to guarantee a harvest of feed crops at a rate of 100 centners from each irrigated hectare;

--To receive a yield of 4,800 kg of milk from each foraging cow; 220 eggs from each setting hen; average daily weight gain for large cattle in the feed lot of 700 grams and 500 grams for hogs; and to receive 6 kg of wool from each sheep;

--By virtue of rational use of agricultural machinery and equipment and savings in materials, to increase labor productivity by 1.0 per cent above the plan, to reduce operating costs by an additional 0.5 per cent, and to receive a net profit of one million rubles;

--To complete the production program of the 11th Five Year Plan by the 68th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution; to guarantee fulfilling the five-year plan for production of grain and potatoes by 130 per cent; the plan for furnishing milk to the troops and to the state by 132 per cent, eggs by 111 per cent, meat by 109 per cent, and wool by 130 per cent.

The sovkhoz workers and employees appeal to all workers at the agricultural enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Defense to become actively involved in the socialist competition and to commemorate the 40th Anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet People in the Great Patriotic War, and the 27th CPSU Congress, with new production successes in fulfilling the plan and socialist obligations for 1985 and the 11th Five Year Plan.

9006

CSO: 1801/156

SPECIAL TROOPS

WARRANT OFFICER'S TASK—MORE THAN SUPERVISION

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Dec 84 p 2

[Article by Senior Warrant Officer Ya. Sedel'nikov, platoon commander in a military construction company in the Southern Group of Forces: "I Begin With Myself"]

[Text] Warrant Officers on Their Own Service Activities

"How is it you switched from aviation communications to military construction?" was the question I was greeted with by Captain S. Gorin, commander of the military construction company. "Sit down and tell me about it".

In point of fact there was nothing much to tell. I was asked to come to the military commissariat and it was suggested that I take a position as platoon commander in a military construction detachment. I accepted the offer. Truthfully, I had no special skills in construction work. It is true that I knew a little about carpentry and had worked in a factory as a fitter. Briefly, I knew how to hold the tools in my hands. And yet, I wanted to test myself in a new capacity.

While listening to me Captain Gorin began taking some notebooks and small reference books out of his pockets. Later I learned he kept his entire "office" within easy reach and could not stand file boxes or briefcases. I got the feeling from our very first conversation that one thing he loved to get thoroughly into fine details about was understanding a person. While asking one question after another Captain Gorin marked something in a notebook and then got out from behind the desk:

"Take command of the platoon. I'll introduce you to your subordinates right at the work site. In the meantime, just one piece of advice: understand the work through the people. It will be hard, so apply yourself."

The company was just getting ready to hand the site over, so it was a busy time. I took command of the platoon. The section chief, Senior Lieutenant S. Lyakhov reported: "The subunit's (podrazdeleniye) task is to install the door frames and to lay the floors".

The carpentry work was being supervised by the deputy platoon commander, Sergeant A. Drozdov. I watched how he worked none too diligently, making mistakes. A small defect seems inconspicuous, but in due course it "will show its' true value"--by the distending of the floor and by the warping of the door...

"Why don't you tighten the planks with wedges the way you are supposed to?" I asked the sergeant.

"Really?"--Drozdov throws a derisive glance at me. "Don't worry, we'll fix it right away."

Of course, it was possible to simply reprove Drozdov. But I saw that other military construction workers permitted similar defects. So I stopped all the work, took the tools into my own hands and began to show with emphatic carefulness, how to lay the floor correctly and how to fit the door and the window frame.

That incident on the construction job strengthened my belief that personal example, persuasion by deeds and not words, coupled with strict supervision, will always result in the needed instructional effect. Captain Gorin persistently taught me this, and even now I still remember his advice with gratitude. I have safeguarded the construction reference books and the books on teaching and psychology which he gave me or recommended for reading.

Knowledge of the work through the people... But in order to open up your subordinates to yourself, you must first open up your own self. Sergeant B. Yanovskiy helped me with this.

In contrast to Drozdov, he was reserved and cool. He supervised the brick work. I wasn't very competent in this work. I asked Yanovskiy to show me the various methods of bricklaying, for example, "using a plumb line" or "freehand". I believe it was right after these "studies" of mine that the military construction workers understood that all problems in our subunit would be resolved specifically and in a practical manner.

Why am I dwelling in detail on examples from my personal experience? Mainly because there are often still warrant officers, military construction platoon commanders who remain aloof from the work, who show no desire to master the fine details and are afraid to take a plane or a trowel into their own hands. What is the use of having such "supervisors" on a construction job? They don't know the work in actuality and out of false apprehension of injuring their own dignity, they obviously don't have enough determination to stand beside the carpenters, masons and bricklayers and learn from them. They walk around the work site looking important and strict, "making a fuss", so to speak, to keep order.

I knew one such "supervisor", Warrant Officer N. Dobychin. He figured his main function was to bring the people to the work site. Somehow our subordinates had occasion to work next to his. I decided to drop in on our neighbors. I was thinking that it might be necessary to help with something. I looked and saw that it wasn't necessary to help, rather I should immediately sound an alarm. The masons had already laid a wall to a fairly good height, but it was crooked--which was evident even to the naked eye.

Dobychin, as usual, was strolling off to the side. I told him: "Take care of the defect!". And he answered: "There is a master craftsman, the section chief, to handle this. My job in the service is to command and train people. That's the way it is." But how can anyone talk about any kind of training for military construction workers without regard for their work activities? It is precisely on the construction job, in the labor, that their army tempering takes place and the cohesion of the military collective begins. The master craftsman and the section chief, as well as the platoon commander, accomplish a common task--conscientious high-quality construction. So, if the commander in a military construction subunit is a person who is indifferent towards the work, then a high level of work efficiency will not be attained, and in the final count this is even damaging to the interests of the state.

In a well-known letter to PRAVDA, "A Word about the Honor of a Construction Worker", about which the CPSU Central Committee adopted an appropriate resolution, the following lines are contained: "We can live better, if we ourselves will work more diligently. There is no other way to raise the standard of living. Why do you ponder again and again over the question: Do you work with complete efficiency at your own work place?" I consider that every military construction worker should put this question to himself.

Knowledge of the people and the work, responsibility for the assigned section, diligence in the work--all these qualities from one clip. Unfortunately, we don't all have them in full measure. It seems there are several reasons. And the fact that some warrant officers don't get involved in the work, in my opinion, is evident not only from the errors in the training work. Here the commanders' one-sided demands are partially to blame. They inquire strictly into dereliction in the strengthening of the prescribed routine and military discipline, but at times they "don't notice" their subordinates' mistakes on the work site. Hence, the warrant officer becomes certain that the construction job is outside his direct service duties.

I am convinced that it is necessary to firmly combine our training work with the actual job activities. Constant concern on the officers' part regarding increasing the warrant officers' authority on construction jobs will help us cultivate implacability towards bungling workmen and penetrate deeply into work problems. In its' own turn this will yield fruits also in the educational process, as well as in personnel training.

But every platoon commander will first of all need to begin this work with himself, collating his own conscience with the highest moral measures. He must work persistently and act on his principles. I know quite a few examples of a similar attitude towards work. For example, Warrant Officer A. Veselov, when the master craftsman and the section chief did not respond at all to his remarks on the intolerability of safety measure violations on the work site, turned immediately to headquarters. He made an effort to get the shortcomings eliminated. And Senior Warrant Officer N. Ivanov, having discovered a violation of the work's engineering through the master craftsman's fault, did not deviate from his own implacable position. He insisted the job be performed with the proper level of quality. These commanders did not divide responsibility between "their own" and "others", but rather acted as their consciences prompted them.

Such an attitude towards work, I am certain, will always bring about the needed results. Indeed, for every military construction worker an understanding of the work ethic and professional pride on a level with the soldier's duty will become the most important vital criteria, which he will be faithful to, no matter where he works after his military service time. It is my view, that achieving this goal is the main task of the warrant officer who is a military construction platoon commander.

12752

CSO: 1801/85

DOSAAF

DYBENKO ON LITHUANIAN DOSAAF ACTIVITIES

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 16 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by N. Dybenko, second secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee: "In the Spirit of the Needs of Time"]

[Text] Busy with peaceful, constructive labor, the Soviet peoples are doing everything they can to strengthen the economic and defensive power of the socialist Motherland. And workers of Lithuania are making a worthy contribution to completing the plans for the country's economic and social development and completing the tasks of the 11th Five-Year-Plan ahead of schedule. The Republic met its socialist commitments for the five-year-plan's fourth year in selling all types of agricultural products to the state. Labor productivity was raised two percent above the plan and additionally the cost of manufactured goods was reduced by 0.5 percent.

And the republic's DOSAAF organization is increasing its contribution to resolving many state tasks. Its activity is at the center of attention of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, the republic's Council of Ministers, party gorkoms and raykoms and local party organizations. Military-patriotic work in Lithuanian DOSAAF organizations is part of the all-republic measures for the ideological-political, international and moral indoctrination of the population and especially of the youth. This is being done by all departments and social organizations in the republic under the leadership of party and soviet agencies. A single, comprehensive plan is being put together for this goal and many other interested organizations and departments besides the republic's DOSAAF Central Committee and the LKSM [Lenin Young Communist League] Central Committee are participating in its development. They are working out plans of practical measures and determining the forces and means for realizing the tasks contained in the CPSU Central Committee resolutions "On The Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Work", "On the 40th Anniversary of Soviet People's Victory In The Great Patriotic War 1941-1945" and in decisions by the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee requires that every party agency conduct its own activities in the military-patriotic education of the population and especially of young people in a specific and planned manner. We are reaching the point where party committees are uniting the efforts of all agencies and organizations to resolve this important task and gain the

coordination of their activities under their own leadership and they have attracted ideologically active personnel to this task.

Local party and soviet agencies and social organizations, using various forms and methods of ideological work, are approaching the military-patriotic education of various categories of the population differently. All organizations are conducting propaganda on the precepts of V. I. Lenin and the requirements of the USSR constitution to defend the socialist Fatherland and conversations about party and governmental decisions covering the further strengthening of the country's defensive capability and the goals and tasks of DOSAAF are held. Students and young production workers take trips to places of Communist Party and Soviet people's revolutionary, military and labor glory and participate in All-Union Memory Watches and "Weeks of Revolutionary Glory". Young people hold the "Zarnitsa" and "Orlenok" military-sporting games in high regard. Meetings with veterans of the party, war and labor and with soldiers who are now defending the sacred borders of the Motherland are organized.

Also month- and week-long defensive mass exercises have a noticeable influence on activating military-patriotic education. The 40th Anniversary of Lithuania SSR's liberation from Hitlerite invaders was noted with great enthusiasm. Such well-organized measures leave a deep mark in the hearts of their participants.

The level of military-patriotic work by DOSAAF collectives has risen under the leadership of party agencies. The activity of local defense organization whose activities are an integral part of the social-political life of many of the republic's labor collectives has also increased.

At the same time we still have a lot to accomplish so that the content, operations, forms and methods of education, that integral part of all party ideological work, respond to the growing demands of Soviet peoples and primarily of the young people, and also respond to the tasks of strengthening the defensive capabilities of the country.

Comrade K. U. Chernenko again pointed to the important significance of the military-patriotic education of workers in his article "The Level of Demands of Developed Socialism". He stressed, "We must not forget that the class enemy tries to use any flaw to force those views and values alien to socialism into our environment. Henceforth we must educate citizens of the Country of Soviets and our young people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, proletariat and socialist internationalism and faithfulness to the Motherland and the ideals of October."

The republic's agencies are approaching the Defense Society's cadre selection, placement and education very responsibly. The people heading the majority of their committees have grown wise through life and war experience. There are people who love organizational and military-patriotic work and as a rule they work in a military manner and are successfully resolving the tasks assigned to them.

For several years in a row communist reserve Lieutenant Colonel V. Lukanin, a man who took part in the battle of Stalingrad and the liberation of Belorussian and Poland, has been selected as the DOSAAF committee chairman in the Vil'nyus fuel equipment factory imeni 50 years of the USSR. He supports a close working relationship with social organizations and regularly reports on his assignment at partkom meetings. Almost all the workers and employees of this enterprise are members of the Defense Organization. Also the factory has technical groups, sports clubs and teams and a variety of work is conducted there.

Thanks to the constant attention from party committees many other local DOSAAF organizations have also noticeably raised their own combat readiness. They conduct purposeful mass defense work and the social beginnings and spontaneous activities of Society members have been thoroughly developed there.

A participant in the heroic defense of Leningrad and the liberation of Vyborg and Klaipeda, communist reserve officer F. Prokopyuk, chairman of the Leninist raykom in the city of Vil'nyus, has presented himself in a good light because of his skillful leadership. He constantly relies on activists in his diverse activities and the Defense Society headed by Prokopyuk has already held first place in the city for several years in a row.

F. Shpokas bravely fought in the ranks of the 16th Lithuanian Red Banner Klaipeda Rifle Division during the war years against the Hitlerite invaders. He later worked as a military commissar. After being dismissed into the reserves Feliksas Pavilovich headed the Panemunskiy rayon DOSAAF in the city of Kaunas. The new chairman assumed his duties with vigor and spirit and gave all of his efforts and his army experience over to the Defense Society.

F. Shpokas does not shy away from turning to the party raykom for advice and relies heavily on activists. Now the Panemunskiy Rayon is the republic's best in organizing mass defense, military patriotic, training and sports work.

The USSR law on "Universal Military Duty" entrusts DOSAAF organizations to care for training conscription and pre-conscription youths for service in the Armed Forces. This is a major, crucial mission that is important to the state. The republic's DOSAAF committees along with other social organizations put a lot of effort into training worthy replacements for the country's Armed Forces and to inculcating in the young both the feeling of historic responsibility for the fate of socialism and a readiness to come to the defense of the Motherland. Before being called up future soldiers undergo initial military training and there they acquire one technical specialty or another, pass GTO [Ready For Work And Defense] norms, receive a sports rating and also get intense labor and ideological tempering.

DOSAAF training organizations are successfully resolving the tasks of training specialists for the Armed Forces and for the national economy and are increasing the quality and efficiency of this work. The majority of cadets receive hard skills and good practical training in driving vehicles, working at electrical assemblies, radar stations and other equipment.

Envoys from Lithuania are zealously completing their constitutional obligation, are joining the ranks of outstanding workers in military and political training during their first year of service and are becoming class specialists. They are noted for their diligence, bearing, discipline, technical know-how and good physical condition. There is good reason for the fact that many of the republic's labor collectives and DOSAAF training organizations receive letters from commanders of military units expressing their thanks for the good training of the service selectees.

In fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on further developing the mass character of physical training and sports, DOSAAF committees and organizations began to put significantly more attention on the technical and applied military types of sports. It is now very unlikely that there are any collectives that don't have small-caliber weapons firing, automobile and motorcycle racing and motor boating. And aviation sports are held in high esteem. The amount of sports competition is growing.

The local DOSAAF organization in Kaunas Polytechnical Institute imeni A. Snehkus is actively attracting young people to activities with technical and applied military types of sports. The local STK [technical sports club] has 14 sections, to include automobile rally, automotive oval-track racing, carting, motorcycling, UHF radio, radio direction finding, motor boating, underwater diving, parachuting, gliding, advanced piloting, hand-gliding, marksmanship, sailing and radio and model plane construction clubs. Recently the institute developed 4 international class sports masters, 18 USSR class sports masters, 33 candidates for sports master, 149 first-class sportsmen and 549 second and third class sportsmen. One should think that such an example is worthy of imitation.

Socialist competition is a powerful tool for developing the creative initiative of DOSAAF members and for mobilizing them to further increase the effectiveness and quality of Defense Society organizational work. Competition within the republic has begun among rayon and city defense organizations, training organizations and STK's. Competition results are determined at the end of the year. Leninist requirements on publicizing and comparing the results are strictly followed. Victors are awarded the Challenge Red Banners from the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, the republic Council of Ministers and from DOSAAF gorkoms and raykoms. The Lithuanian DOSAAF organization also competes with Defense Society organizations of Belorussia, Latvia and Estonia.

The 40th Anniversary of Great Victory is approaching and preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress have begun. Now socialist competition for a worthy meeting for these two events is beginning to unfold with new force in the republic's defense collectives. Increased socialist commitments for 1985 are being adopted everywhere because of the appeal of the Bryansk Oblast DOSAAF organization.

Unfortunately we still have some problems and shortcomings in mass defense work. Life does not remain stationary; it makes new demands and members of the Society talked the about this at the top of their voices during the recent meetings and conferences of local DOSAAF organizations that were called to

hear reports. Orators correctly criticized leaders of committees whose promising words and appeals differed from their specific actions and daily practice.

Specifically the Klaypedskiy, Ionavskiy, Yurbarkskiy and Raseynskiy raykoms are very pretentious. Society membership grows very slowly in those many organizations where work is conducted in an extremely listless manner and where mass defense and sports measures are seldom held. But party raykoms are tolerating this situation, are not getting deeply involved in the content of DOSAAF organizational work and are doing a poor job of mobilizing activists to increase the combat readiness of local organizations.

Under the leadership of party and soviet agencies, committees of Lithuanian DOSAAF organizations are taking the necessary measures to eliminate existing shortcomings, are striving for efficiency in mass defense measures and are trying to raise mass defense, training and sports work to a new level in the republic in light of party demands.

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DOSAAF

EDITORIAL: PRIMARY GOALS FOR 1985

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 9 Jan 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Sacred Love for the Homeland"]

[Text] The Soviet people link the successes achieved by our nation in the revolutionary struggle and in the socialist construction inseparably with the Lenin party, Comrade K.U. Chernenko stresses. It earned its leading position in the society by struggling selflessly for the ideals of scientific socialism and for the interests of the working class, of all the workers. And it is recognized by the people themselves as the society's vanguard force.

Having entered the new year of 1985, the Soviet people are making every effort to successfully accomplish the tasks set by the party and the government from the very first days. The accomplishment of these tasks depends upon every labor collective and every Soviet individual, upon his initiative and sense of responsibility, his active participation in the directing of the society.

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers stressed the following in a New Year's greeting to the Soviet people: It is a matter of honor and patriotic duty for all of the Soviet people to work to make each day of the new year a day of shock labor in the national socialist competition for successful completion of the 11th Five-Year Plan and for a worthy greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress.

The decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee, "On the 80th Anniversary of the Revolution of 1905-1907 in Russian," states that our nation has traveled a glorious path of struggle and victories in the building of socialism. We are moving steadily toward communism in the process of perfecting developed socialism. As it paves the way for social and economic progress, the CPSU is guided by decisions coming out of the 26th party congress and subsequent Plenums of the Central Committee, and by statements made by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The year 1985 is the 40th anniversary of the great Victory and the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanov Movement, and the year of preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. It will undoubtedly make a new and important contribution to the strengthening of our homeland's economic and defensive might.

Today, the party is orienting all of the labor collectives toward the development of a climate of creative quest, earnestness, principle and a self-critical approach to the assessment of their own work. Great importance is attached to the development of all-around rivalry, comradeship and mutual assistance. Every worker must have a feel for the new and concern for our common causes, for the fulfillment of the plans outlined and the socialist commitments accepted.

The nation's Order of Lenin, Red Banner Volunteer Defense Society, the reliable assistant and reserve of the USSR Armed Forces, is marching in step with the entire Soviet people. Most of its collectives are performing intensive and substantive work and successfully coping with their tasks.

The DOSAAF organizations are presently preparing for an All-Union month of mass defense work, which is dedicated this year to the 67th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy and to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's Victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. Its slogan: "For the 40th Anniversary of the Great Victory and the 27th CPSU Congress--Our Selfless Labor!"

As the defense Society's organizations take part in the preparations for the 80th anniversary of the first Russian revolution, the 40th anniversary of the great Victory and the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanov movement, they must direct their political and organizational work toward the instilling of Soviet patriotism and toward the further enhancement of the homeland's economic and defensive might. The efforts of the DOSAAF committees, lecture groups, DOSAAF centers and all of the activists in the mass defense work should be focused on the publicizing of the Soviet people's revolutionary traditions and heroic achievements in the building of the new society.

One of the most important tasks facing the defense Society's committees and the propagandists today is that of consistently observing the Leninist principle of unity of ideological and organizational work. We must skilfully combine the propagandizing of our glorious revolutionary, combat and labor traditions with the work of DOSAAF primary, training and sports organizations. We need to increase the indoctrinational role of socialist competition and indoctrinate the DOSAAF members in the spirit of unity of words and deeds.

After reviewing the fulfillment of commitments by the initiators of competition last year, the Bureau of the Presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee noted that the primary DOSAAF organizations of Kiev's Order of the Labor Red Banner Production Association imeni Artem and the Sovkhoz imeni 60th Anniversary of the Union of SSR's in Bryansk Oblast had achieved good results in the military-patriotic, mass defense and sports work. All of the defense organizations must follow the example of the leaders!

The republic, kray and oblast DOSAAF committees and the defense Society's rayon and city committees have a lot to do to turn each primary organization into a center of mass defense work. It is also important to see that the vast majority of DOSAAF members are involved in active mass defense and sports work. For this purpose, we should think about finding a job to the liking of every DOSAAF member and about what kind of assignment to select for whom.

The DOSAAF workers and activists must be intolerant of any sort of formalism or indifference toward the requests of the defense Society's members and toward

the tasks which the DOSAAF primary, training and sports collectives are expected to perform. Each of the Society's organizations should take a most active part in the development of Soviet man--a fervent patriot and true internationalist.

The complex international situation and the unceasing intrigues of the imperialists, who are preparing for war, demand that we intensify the work of indoctrinating the upcoming generation in a spirit of patriotism and internationalism. A sacred feeling of selfless love for the homeland should be formed in the individual from his youth. It goes without saying that organizations of the defense Society, a tested school of patriots, have an extremely important role in this noble work.

A great deal of attention should be devoted to the young generation of builders of communism. The youth are our nation's future. This is true, of course. It is also true, however, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko has stated, that even today, the youth are to a great extent determining the character of our homeland.

Millions of young patriots are strengthening the homeland's defense capability in the nation's defense Society and preparing themselves to serve in the Armed Forces and defend the homeland. The youth are successfully acquiring military knowledge and mastering technical specialties, making their contribution to the further improvement of the technical and applied military types of sports in the nation, and making our sports famous in the world arena. The young generation has inherited the glorious traditions of their fathers and grandfathers and are striving for new achievements for the sake of the beloved homeland.

There are extensive tasks ahead of us. By participating in the competition for a worthy reception for the 27th CPSU Congress, each of the nation's workers, including each defense Society member, will make a worthy contribution to the great cause of struggling for the homeland's happiness and prosperity. We shall do everything possible to see that the Soviet Nation becomes richer and stronger with each passing day.

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DOSAAF

RESOLUTION ON IMPROVING AUTO TRAINING, SERVICES

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 9 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by S. Nikitenko, chief of the Department of Motor Vehicle Service of the USSR DOSAAF CC: "Improve the Motor Pool Service: Operation of the Motor Vehicle Equipment--Up to the Level of Modern Demands"]

[Text] The Bureau of the Presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Cultural Workers and the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Aviation Workers have resolved:

to conduct a competition for best condition of the pools and the internal services in them, and for accident-free operation of the motor vehicle equipment in DOSAAF organizations during the period 1 January 1985 to 31 December 1986.

And so, competition has once again been initiated for best condition of the pools and the internal service in them, and for the accident-free operation of the motor vehicle equipment in DOSAAF organizations. It has now become traditional and has a great moral effect. The comradely rivalry actually contributes to the development of the labor and public activeness of the motor vehicle specialists and develops in the men such qualities as loyalty to the interests of the collectives and concern for the common success.

At the same time, the competition always marks the beginning of a new phase in the life and work of the DOSAAF members. The participants strive to find deep-lying reserves, to determine precisely what the main effort should focus on and what additional steps should be taken to improve the operation, the storage and maintenance of the motor vehicle equipment, and to make the work of preventing traffic accidents more effective.

The current competition is unusual in many respects. It is taking place in a year of active preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, the year of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's Victory in the Great Patriotic War and the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanov movement. Comrade K.U. Cherneneko stated in his speech at the recent session of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee that the final year of the 11th Five-Year Plan is giving special political meaning to that great amount of work which awaits us.

The drivers and other specialists in the motor vehicle service of the defense Society's organizations, like all the Soviet people, are striving to improve their work and to further strengthen our homeland's economic and defensive might with their selfless labor. The results of the competition conducted in 1982-1983 for best organization of pool service and accident-free operation of the vehicles in DOSAAF motor vehicle and technical schools is convincing confirmation of this.

The collectives of the Grodno and Yerevan combined technical schools, the Salavat and 1st Riga motor vehicle schools achieved the best results in the competition. The technical production base of the defense Society's organizations for the storage, servicing and repair of motor vehicles has been expanded markedly. Hundreds of heated garages, classrooms for teaching the rules and principles of traffic safety and for briefing the drivers, technical check points, technical servicing and repair points (PTOR) and other facilities have been built in the training organizations. A total of more than 10 million rubles has been spent in the current five-year period to build or modernize the pools of DOSAAF organizations.

The work performed by the motor vehicle specialists has improved, and the number of traffic accidents and violations of safety techniques has been reduced. The campaign to conserve fuel and lubricants and other operating materials has been stepped up. The competition has become a militant and vital matter for the DOSAAF members of Belorussia, Latvia and Armenia, for example. The pools have been modernized in the training and sports organizations of those republics, and smooth functioning of the technical check points has been achieved.

The DOSAAF committees of Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast, Omsk, Bryansk and Kuybyshev oblasts, and the DOSAAF central committees of the Belorussian SSR, the Latvian SSR and the Moldavian SSR have recently achieved good indices in the prevention of traffic accidents. It has become the standard governing the daily life of the drivers and other specialists in the motor vehicle services in those defense collectives to work conscientiously, to the fullest extent of one's strength and abilities, and to struggle resolutely to strengthen discipline and order, to combat all deviations from the requirements contained in the Motor Vehicle Service Manual.

The pool service has not yet been put in order everywhere, however. There have been cases of gross violations of the established procedure for using the vehicles in certain organizations of Tajikistan and Estonia, Altay and Krasnoyarsk krais, Sverdlovsk, Ulyanovsk and Moscow oblasts, for example. There have been traffic accidents as a result.

Questions pertaining to improving the operation and repair of the equipment and to the prevention of traffic accidents are constantly at the focus of attention of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee. For example, there was an earnest and concerned discussion of the pool service at the All-Union Training Methods Assembly for Deputy Chairmen of DOSAAF Committees for Technical Military Training, held in Bryansk. In April of last year the Bureau of the Presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee passed a resolution on measures to further improve the work of preventing traffic accidents.

Now there is a new competition for best condition of pools and the internal service in them and for accident-free operation of the equipment. It is being

conducted at all the motor vehicle bases, training, sports, aviation and construction organizations and production enterprises of DOSAAF. The competition conditions have been defined. Specially developed indices will be used for awarding the participants a specific number of points for the condition of the pools and the internal service in them, for the operation and repair of the equipment, for the prevention of traffic accidents and the observance of safety measures.

The results of the competition will be totaled up in two phases. The first summation will be performed in August-September 1986 by the Central Commission of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee in the central organizations, and by the commissions of the DOSAAF central committees of Union republics, kray and oblast Society committees in subordinate organizations. The results of the competition will be submitted to the Central Commission of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee by 1 October 1986.

The 2nd phase of the summation will be carried out in October-December 1986 by the Central Commission of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, based on the materials and results of the first phase, with an inspection of DOSAAF organizations competing for prizes.

The winners will be named on the basis of the fulfillment of plans for improving the pools and operation of the vehicles, as well as the socialist commitments which have been accepted--that is, according to the largest number of points accumulated. It is recommended that the state of labor and production discipline and the microclimate in the collectives be taken into account without fail.

It is planned to award the competition winners cups, certificates (1st, 2nd and 3rd degrees) and monetary prizes. Organizations which have achieved good results but have not won prizes will be awarded Honorary Certificates. Special funds have been set aside for rewarding individual workers on the committees which participate most actively in the organization and conduct of the competition. In addition, the DOSAAF central committees of the Union republics and the Society's kray or oblast committee which has achieved the best results in the competition will be allocated a Volga GAZ-24 motor vehicle and an LAZ-695 passenger bus over and above the plan.

The new competition among specialists in the defense Society's motor vehicle service is underway, as they say. It is now a matter of organizational work. The DOSAAF committees, together with the committees of trade unions of cultural workers and aviation workers, must set up commissions for organizing and conducting the competition, make up and approve specific plans of measures for equipping the pools and their components, for organizing internal service in the pools, for the operation and repair of the vehicles and for the prevention of traffic accidents.

The leaders of DOSAAF organizations should intensify the indoctrinational work performed with specialists in the motor vehicle service, give it a high level of political intensity and skilfully publicize the competition conditions. Socialist competition for raising the technical readiness coefficient, for the competent and quality servicing of the vehicles, the extension of their service life and the conservation of fuel and lubricants must be universally organized.

There are still numerous reserves for improving discipline and organization, for striving to conserve fuel and lubricants and engine life, as well as for improving the conditions for the operation and repair of the vehicles. In order to activate them, we must devote special attention, universally and constantly, to matters pertaining to the fundamental improvement of the performance of the motor transport, take steps to consolidate small pools, and conduct a determined campaign against inefficient use of the vehicles, mismanagement and indifference. This is the only way we can establish precise control over the operation of the motor vehicle equipment and increase responsibility for its careful use and preservation.

Every specialist in the motor vehicle service must try to be the real master of his pool and suffer for the common labor.

There is a folk saying: "Judge the tree by its fruit, the person by his deeds." And the DOSAAF motor vehicle specialists now have a host of deeds to perform.

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DOSAAF

SUCCESSIONS AT ARTEM ASSOCIATION

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 9 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by A. Kochetkov, general director of the Production Association imeni Artem and delegate to the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress, Kiev: "The Advance of the Artem People"]

[Text] The collective of the Kiev Production Association imeni Artem completed the past labor year with good performance figures, taking first place in the rayon socialist competition among large enterprises. It can be stated without any sort of exaggeration that members of the defense Society had a perceptible role in the achievement of the goals which had been set. A full 98 percent of all the workers in the association are now DOSAAF members. As a matter of fact, they are actually the ones who brought about the victory.

The Society's activists are primarily people who place production interests above all else. Take lathe operator Ye. Kudryashov, fitter S. Frolov and rate setter I. Gonchar, who head shop DOSAAF organizations. All of them are shop workers of communist labor. They lead their comrades toward new achievements with their appeals and their personal example. Other members of the committees of shop organizations work just as productively. Their words and deeds are the same.

The labor successes of the Artem people are reinforced with an equally important performance in the military-patriotic and mass defense work. A year ago the association's primary DOSAAF organization was one of the initiators of the All-Union Competition with the slogan: "Make A Worthy Contribution to the Strengthening of the Homeland's Defensive Power." Remember that it was planned to get 98 percent of the blue- and white-collar workers to become DOSAAF members, to have all of the draftees meet the standards for the GTO [ready for labor and defense] standards, and for eight out of every ten youth drafted to serve in the Armed Forces become rated in one of the technical or applied military types of sports. During the year it was planned to have at least 18 association competitions, four cross-country motor vehicle races and 20 tours of sites of revolutionary, combat and labor glory during the year.

The Artem workers committed themselves to release the second section of the DOSAAF military sports center for use and to help the defense organizations of sponsored sovkhoses, schools and vocational and technical schools.

A year has passed. What are the results? The increased socialist commitments were fulfilled ahead of schedule and were exceeded in many respects. It was planned to increase the number of trained specialists in the mass technical occupations by 2 percent over and above the plan, for example, and it was increased by 15 percent; it was planned to train 78 drivers for each passenger car, and three more than that were trained.

The credit for this unquestionably goes to our DOSAAF committee and to the large group of Society activists. It was very important that committee chairman V. Bevza succeeded in assigning his assistants specific tasks, taking into account the aptitudes and capabilities of each committee member and the nature of their main job. Engineer and Hero of the Soviet Union G. Pastukhov, for example, was responsible for the state of military-patriotic propaganda; construction shop chief A. Senik was responsible for improving and building up the Society's materials and equipment base; Reserve Lieutenant Colonel V. Chiranov was responsible for preparing the working youth for military service; and Reserve Officer A. Shiyan, senior instructor for the "Sokol" DSO [Voluntary Sports Society], was responsible for developing the technical and applied military types of sports. It was noted at the report conference that they coped with their assignments in an exemplary manner. The other committee members worked just as purposefully.

A great deal of attention was devoted to training the active last year. Seminars were regularly held for the committee chairmen of shop defense collectives, and instructional and demonstration classes on methods for conducting drills and competitions were held for those in charge of the sports sections.

It should be mentioned that the DOSAAF committee performs all its work with consideration for the tasks performed by the labor collective. The party organization directs the work of the defense organization constantly and purposefully. Communist V. Bevza repeatedly reported on the fulfillment of the DOSAAF socialist commitments at party committee meetings last year. And not because there was any danger of their not being fulfilled. The party committee members felt that existing possibilities could be used more fully and better indices achieved, and pointed out unutilized reserves to the chairman. Nor did they forget to provide specific assistance.

For a long time, the target date for placing the second section of the DOSAAF sports center into operation was moved back for various reasons. The party committee brought those responsible for fulfilling the work plan to strict accountability, after which the work began moving forward noticeably.

The military-patriotic and mass defense work in the tool and machine shops became more effective after the party bureau heard reports at their meetings from the chairmen of the committees of the shop DOSAAF organizations.

The matter was not limited to the reports, of course. The important thing is that G. Vedenev, G. Skorko, S. Sivenko, G. Sil'chevskiy and many other secretaries of shop party organizations are taking an active part in all the important activities involved in the military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth and are focusing the efforts of the defense collectives on improving the quality of all the propaganda and organizational work.

I have seen from my own experience how important it is for the enterprise director to make a detailed study of the needs of the DOSAAF organizations, to periodically meet with the aktiv, to help develop initiative and provide assistance with the improvement of the training facilities. In the final analysis, all of this contributes to the successful accomplishment of the production tasks. The activists respond to the concern with zeal in the mass defense work.

It is nice to know that we have accomplished everything we planned. The Society members do not plan to rest on their laurels, however. The defense collective has accepted new and even greater socialist commitments in honor of the 40th anniversary of the Victory and the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress. We will have to work well to fulfill them. We are confident of our abilities, because the fulfillment of last year's commitments was something of a springboard for us.

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PRE-DRAFT TRAINING AT KURSK MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 6 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by N. Zhichkin and I. Semiokhin, SOVETSKIY PATRIOT special correspondents: "The VUZ Primary: Today and Tomorrow"]

[Text] Many graduates of the Kursk State Medical Institute have become military medics. Their photographs have been placed on a special board--lieutenants and captains, senior lieutenants and majors.

Most of them perform their military duty well and concern themselves with the health of the personnel in the units and on the ships. The credit goes to those in charge of the institute, the professors and instructors, the military department, the party and Komsomol organizations, who have succeeded in preparing the youth to serve as officers in the army and navy. The primary DOSAAF organization has also contributed to the accomplishment of this task. It was successfully headed until recently by V. Mazyrin.

The primary organization's committee devotes a great deal of attention particularly to the military-patriotic indoctrination of the students. The work performed in this area is closely coordinated with the training process and with the work of other public organizations. Lectures and reports on the glorious combat traditions of the Soviet Armed Forces, cross country motorcycle races, tours of sites of Great Patriotic War battles, meetings with frontline fighters and with officers-and-graduates of the institute are regularly conducted there. And not just as a formality, but with feeling and inventiveness, in an interesting manner. Interesting activities have been conducted in connection with preparations for the 40th anniversary of the great Victory.

The primary organization's committee would not have been able to manage such a large amount of work, of course, if it did not have a large group of activists. They include many real devotees of defense work. They also include members of the committees of course organizations, the Komsomol aktiv, instructors in the military and physical education departments and students who have served their term in the army or navy.

Hundreds of people. Take for example, Vasily Deriglazov, chairman of the DOSAAF committee for the 3rd year in the medical department.

He graduated from the medical school before he was drafted into the military service. He engaged in rifle sports. He served as part of the limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan as a medical assistant in one of the sub-units. He was awarded the Order of the Red Star for courage and heroism demonstrated in the performance of his international duty. Deriglazov was elected chairman of the course DOSAAF Committee. This defense organization is the best at the institute and the leader in the socialist competition.

Other DOSAAF leaders are on the same level as Vasiliy Deriglasov. They study well and successfully participate in the military-patriotic work and sports.

The primary organization also tries to do its bit in the technical and physical preparation of the youth for military service. Many young men and women participate in parachute sports. There are rifle sections for each year, and sports competitions are regularly held. The composite team successfully competes in the city and oblast championships.

This is only a brief account of the work performed by the primary DOSAAF organization at the medical institute, of course. Many of the good things about it can also be seen in other VUZ's in the city. At the Kursk Polytechnic Institute, among others.

The conversation had barely turned to military-patriotic indoctrination, when A. Repin, chairman of the committee of the primary DOSAAF organization at that VUZ invited us to attend one of the activities:

"We are holding an evening meeting on 'The Muse in the Greatcoat' tomorrow. There will be songs and poems about the Great Patriotic War and about the army."

Many traditional forms of military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth are successfully used at the polytechnic institute, as they are at the medical institute. It also has sports sections. The parachute section functions especially successfully. The section is headed by Anatoliy Yegorovich Lukashov, past record holder of the world and the nation in this sport. There are also rated rifle sportsmen.

Those are yesterday's achievements, however. And no matter how good they were, we cannot be satisfied with them in the future, even the present. Greater demands are now being made of the VUZ DOSAAF organizations than in the past with respect to preparing the youth for service in the Armed Forces. This is because first and second-year students, who have reached the age of 18, are drafted for active military service in accordance with the Law of the USSR on Universal Military Duty. What they bring with them when they enter the ranks of the Armed Forces depends upon many circumstances. These include how well the VUZ DOSAAF organizations work with them.

When we look at the situation from this standpoint, it is not difficult to see that both the medical and the polytechnic institute are a long way from using all possibilities for providing the youth with the greatest possible amount of the military knowledge and sports skills essential to the soldier and sailor. The primary organization committees have not made a perceptible switch toward the kind of work which would orient the student not toward the time when he

graduates from the institute and receives the rank of a reserve officer and, if he serves, he will do so as an officer, but toward the present, toward the imminent, very imminent induction into active military service.

What is preventing this move? I believe that it is mostly a matter of inertia on the part of certain leaders of DOSAAF and other public organizations, who feel that nothing has changed with respect to the requirements made of the youth at the VUZ's. Everything else stems from this.

But let us cite some grounds for what we are saying. Take the sports facilities for the primary organizations of the institutes, as an example. They in no way measure up to today's demands. Rifle sports cannot be developed if there is no place to fire. And that is precisely the situation. Of the four institutes, only the medical institute has an indoor range, and its handling capacity is retarding growth of the mass nature of the activities.

The situation with respect to the physical plant for activities in the other types of sports is even worse. Neither the medical nor the polytechnic students have motor vehicles or motorcycles.

"We once had motorcycles," recalls N. Habin, chairman of the DOSAAF committee at the medical institute. "Then they broke down, and I was even involved in writing them off. They were written off, but no new ones were received...."

There is a shared radio set in the attic at the polytechnic institute. Only 16 people out of the Society's 4,000 members engage in radio sports....

Several years ago, a radio telegraphist section functioned here. It no longer exists.

The materials and equipment base for sports is expensive and can perhaps not be afforded by one VUZ alone. It might be worthwhile to think about several institutes setting up such a facility on a shared basis, however. It might be expedient to set up a joint student STK [technical sports club].

The absence of a proper materials and equipment base is directly affecting the preparation of the youth to serve in the Armed Forces.

Greater attention must be given to the military-patriotic indoctrination. Colonel A. Gortikov, military commissar of Leninskiy Rayon in the city of Kursk shared some interesting thoughts with us.

"During the last call-up," the officer said, "workers with the military commissariat encountered students who, upon receiving their draft notification, expressed bewilderment as to the justification for drafting them. It seems that some of them do not know about the pertinent articles in the Law of the USSR on Universal Military Duty.

Students are a literate group of people, of course, and could have read the articles. We believe, however, that part of the blame goes to the defense Society's organizations. The specific provisions of the law are sometimes forgotten in the shadow of the general propaganda of the traditions of the Armed Forces and the explanation of their role in the nation's life.

The military instructor is right. Lectures and reports on the combat traditions of the army and navy, tours of combat glory sites and meetings with frontline fighters are important. Propaganda of the Law on Universal Military Duty should also have a prominent place alongside the measures dealing with heroism and patriotism, however.

The institutes have sent off their graduates to active military duty. How are the young people performing in the service? Most DOSAAF activists answer this question in the following manner: "We don't know.... We have no contact with them.... Not much time has gone by...." Certain instructors, especially those in the military departments take the initiative to learn where their former students are serving, to be sure, write them letters and give them advice. This practice needs to be turned into a system, however.

In a year or two a considerable part of the institutes students will consist of youth with army or navy schooling. It would seem that this would make it easier for the DOSAAF organizations to work with them. On one condition, however--this work must be conducted at a higher level and be more substantive.

A knowledge of the primary DOSAAF organizations of the two VUZ's does not convince one that those organizations are prepared to work with this group of students. Particularly with respect to the development of the technical and applied military types of sports. The higher committees are expected to help the primary organizations at the VUZ's to adopt the correct course and resolutely make the necessary adjustments in their work in keeping with the Law on Universal Military Duty. The Leninskiy Rayon DOSAAF Committee, (which has four institutes within its territory!), for example, and the Society's city and oblast committees.

They are doing some things in this direction. Leninskiy Rayon Committee Chairman A. Chernov, for example, and the instructors frequently communicate with those in charge of the primary organizations at the VUZ's and inquire about the state of affairs. Those changes which have affected the student body are still somehow not being taken into account in all of this, however. Not once has the rayon DOSAAF committee thoroughly studied the work methods used by the primary organization in connection with the induction of students for active military duty.

The rayon DOSAAF committee sometimes limits its work in the supervision of primary VUZ organizations to the formal notification of planned assignments. "Assignments" to have a certain number of model aircraft and model ship builders, motorcycle and automobile enthusiasts are specified on paper. Year after year, these plans get no further than that.... The rayon DOSAAF committee should probably take a look at why the primary organization of that polytechnic institute is not preparing motorcycle sportsmen and find out what is the fault of the primary organization and what is the fault of the raykom itself, or perhaps even the obkom. And then correct the situation....

Questions pertaining to the functioning of the primary VUZ organizations have also not been given proper importance in the work of the oblast DOSAAF committee. It was not until 1983 that the buro of the obkom presidium considered the state of the work performed by the defense collective of the teachers' institute. Many of the provisions contained in the decree proved to be unrealistic, however, and did not have any substantial influence upon the work performed by the VUZ primary organizations in connection with the induction of students for active military duty in the army or navy.

It is time to take full advantage of all possibilities for enhancing militancy and activeness in the work of the primary VUZ DOSAAF organizations in the city of Kursk and to fulfill the requirement set at the 9th All-Union Conference of the Defense Society with respect to this.

11499

CSO: 1801/143

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TASHKENT RAYON DOSAAF CRITICIZED FOR SERIOUS FAILINGS

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 9 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by E. Avanesov, SOVETSKIY PATRIOT correspondent: "Held Accountable for Window Dressing"]

[Text] The state of affairs in the Tashkent Rayon defense organization, which is headed by L. Nasimdzhano v, did not evoke any special concern in the Tashkent Oblast DOSAAF Committee. He regularly reported on his work and conscientiously attended conferences and seminars.

But then there began to be warnings that an accountability campaign was actually not being conducted in the rayon organization. There had been only a meeting in the Kelesskiy Motor Vehicle School DOSAAF primary organization in two months. The inspectors were shocked by the glaring negligence of the rayon committee chairman. Through his fault, no schedule of meetings and conference had been made up.

Furthermore, Nasimdzhano v had only a vague idea of how many primary DOSAAF organizations there are in the rayon.

It was learned that defense collectives had not been formed at many enterprises, institutions, sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

Nasimdzhano v believed that there were primary organizations in the road repair and construction administration, which incidentally, is next to the rayon DOSAAF committee, at the initial wool processing factory and in PMK[Mobile Mechanized Column]-132. The inspectors went there. What did they learn? In the DRSU [road repair and construction administration], Komsomol committee secretary K. Rakhimov told them that no primary DOSAAF committee had been set up there and that this was the first time he had ever seen Nasimdzhano v. They were told the same thing at the initial wool processing factory and in PMK-132.

I. Suleymanov, accountant for one of the kolkhozes, added the following:

"Nasimdzhano v drops in once or twice a year just to pick up the money from the sale of lottery tickets."

The rayon committee chairman was sometimes occupied for weeks or even months, he said, carrying out various assignments "from above." In October, for example, he did not perform his immediate duties for 25 days.

He did not have the time to put the records into order or help the activists in the primary organizations, or even to conduct meetings of the presidium of the rayon DOSAAF committee. He resorted to window dressing to make himself appear no worse than the others. Last year NasimdzhanoV went so far as to "fabricate" three false sets of minutes from meetings of the presidium and even from a rayon committee plenum.

I could cite numerous other facts to illustrate the inaction of the rayon committee chairman and serious shortcomings in the mass defense and sports work, but I believe that what I have said is perfectly adequate to convince one that the Tashkent Oblast DOSAAF Committee is not looking thoroughly into the performance of its rayon elements and not monitoring the fulfillment of its own decisions. Before the arrival of a commission from the republic's DOSAAF Central Committee last year, not one of the leading workers in the oblast committee found the time to visit this rayon.

What sort of conclusions have been drawn from the findings of the investigation? For neglecting the mass defense work, unsatisfactory supervision of the primary organizations, fraud and exaggeration, the Bureau of the Presidium of the Uzbek DOSAAF Central Committee removed L. NasimdzhanoV from his position as chairman of the rayon DOSAAF committee, issued a stern reprimand to V. YerKhov, deputy chairman of the Tashkent Oblast DOSAAF, and brought to the attention of Yu. ShakirdzhanoV, chairman of the DOSAAF Oblast Committee, his lack of demandingness of himself and of those under him.

11499

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MILITARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

EDITORS DISCUSS ENTRY TO MILITARY SCHOOLS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Feb 85 p 4

[Article: "Rules for Acceptance in Military Educational Institutions"]

[Text] The military educational institutions of the Soviet Ministry of Defense accept officers and warrant officers [praporshchik and michman] on active military service in the Soviet Armed Forces, servicemen on active and extended service, military builders, the civilian youth, active duty servicemen who have been released to the reserve and have a military obligation, and graduates of the Suvorov military schools, Nakhimov naval schools, and the Moscow Military School of Music who are in suitable health with consideration of their psychological data and state of physical preparedness for study in military higher educational institutions and who have successfully passed examinations in general educational (military) subjects (disciplines).

Military educational institutions which train officer personnel with a higher military education accept officers who are on active military service in the Soviet Armed Forces and have a higher military-special or higher civilian education and are performing service primarily in those services of the Armed Forces and combat arms (services) to which the military educational institutions pertain and with a period of service in officers duties of at least six years (on 1 September of the year of entry).

The maximum age of entrants for study is determined depending on the post occupied.

Military educational institutions which train officer personnel with a higher military-special education accept officers and warrant officers, active duty and extended service servicemen, military builders, the civilian youth, those having a military obligation, and graduates of the Suvorov military, Nakhimov naval, and Moscow military music schools who have a completed secondary education (secondary special, secondary military-special education). Officers enjoy the right to enter upon conclusion of two years of service in officer posts and not more than 30 years of age. In this regard, officers who formerly served as warrant officers are accepted regardless of period of service in officer posts. Warrant Officers are accepted upon the conclusion of two years of service in warrant officer posts or officer posts, and extended-service servicemen--upon the conclusion of two years of extended service. Active duty servicemen no older than 23 years of age who have been released to the reserve and have a military obligation are also accepted. Active duty servicemen and military

builders regardless of their military specialty and period of service and civilian youth from 17 to 21 years of age are also accepted.

The age of persons entering for training is determined as of 31 December of the year of entry and the period of service is calculated on 1 September of the year of entry in the higher educational institution.

Secondary military schools accept the same persons as for the training of officer personnel with a higher military-special education (except officers and warrant officers).

Officers who desire to enter military educational institutions submit an application through channels to the commander of the troop unit prior to 15 March of the year of entry, and warrant officers and active duty and extended-service servicemen--prior to 1 May of the year of entry. Civilian youths and those with military obligations submit their application to the rayon (city) military commissariat at the place of residence prior to 1 June of the year of entry.

The following are indicated in the serviceman's application: military rank, last name, first name, patronymic, post occupied, year and month of birth, education (general and military), and the name of the military educational institution (department, specialty) which the serviceman desires to enter. The following are attached to the application: copies of documents on education, party (for CPSU members and candidate members) or Komsomol (for Komsomol members) references, three certified photos (without headgear 4.5x6 centimeters in size), and a reference (for active-duty servicemen), autobiography, and service card. Authentic documents concerning education are presented to the acceptance (traveling acceptance) commission upon arrival at its place of work.

The following are indicated in the applications of the civilian youths and those with a military obligation: last name, first name, and patronymic, year and month of birth, address of place of residence, and the name of the military educational institution (department) which he desires to enter. The following are attached to the application: autobiography, reference from the place of work or study in accordance with the form of Rules of Acceptance, party (for CPSU members and candidate members) or Komsomol reference, a copy of the document concerning a secondary education (pupils of secondary schools present a certificate on current progress), and three photos (without headgear 4.5x6 centimeters in size).

A passport, military service record book, or certificate of enrollment and an authentic document concerning a secondary education are presented by the candidate to the acceptance commission of the military educational institution upon arrival.

Candidates who have arrived at the military educational institutions undergo a professional screening which includes an evaluation of social-political activity and moral qualities and state of health with consideration of psychological data, physical preparedness, and general-educational (military-professional) training.

The evaluation of the general-educational (military-professional) training is conducted in the following disciplines (subjects):

--in the majority of military educational institutions which train officer personnel with a higher military education: in higher mathematics, a foreign language, tactical (tactical-special), and military-technical (military-special) training;

--at the majority of engineer departments of military academies and higher military engineering schools for officers with a secondary education--in mathematics, physics, the history of the CPSU at the level of the program of secondary military schools, and in military-technical (military-special) training;

--in the higher command, command-engineering, and engineering schools, schools for pilots and navigators, naval and the majority of other higher military schools, and in the Military Engineering Institute imeni A. F. Mozhayskiy: in the Russian language and literature (written), mathematics, physics, and the history of the USSR;

--in higher military-political schools and in the Yaroslavl' Higher Military Finance School imeni Army General A. V. Khrulev: in the Russian language and literature (written), mathematics, geography, and the history of the USSR.

Instead of an examination in mathematics, those entering the L'vov Higher Military-Political School take an oral examination in the Russian language and literature and are interviewed in their selected specialty.

In higher military schools for chemical defense, rear services schools, and the Ul'yanov Higher Military-Technical School imeni Bogdan Khmel'nitskiy: in the Russian language and literature (written), mathematics, chemistry, and the history of the USSR;

--in secondary military schools: in the Russian language, literature (written), and mathematics.

Candidates entering the Military Institute are examined in the Russian language and literature (written and oral), history of the USSR, and a foreign language, and the Military Institute for Physical Culture--in the Russian language and literature (written), history of the USSR, biology, and physical culture and sport (practical), and the Military Director's Department with the Moscow State Conservatory imeni P. I. Chaykovskiy--in the Russian language and literature (written), harmony and solfeggio, history of the USSR, an instrument of a military band, and directing (practical).

All examinations whose form of conduct is not indicated are conducted orally.

The following are enrolled without a check of knowledge in general educational (military) subjects (disciplines) under the condition of conformance with all other requirements of the professional screening when entering: Heroes of the Soviet Union and Heroes of Socialist Labor--in all military educational institutions; servicemen and those with military obligations who have been awarded orders and medals ("For Valor," Ushakov, "For Combat Services," and Nakhimov) of the USSR for distinction in combat operations in the defense of the USSR and the accomplishment of their international duty who are entering a military educational institution for the training of officer personnel with a

higher military-special education; the graduates of Suvorov military and Nakhimov naval schools--in military schools and military institutes (except the Military Institute), and graduates of the Moscow Military School of Music--in the Military Director Department with the Moscow State Conservatory imeni P. I. Chaykovskiy; and persons who have completed secondary schools with a gold medal or secondary special educational institutions with a diploma with distinction--in military aviation-technical schools. In addition, persons who have completed the first or subsequent courses of civilian higher educational institutions in specialties which correspond to the classification of a given military educational institutions and who meet other requirements of the professional screening may be enrolled in higher and secondary military schools and military institutes without a check of knowledge in general educational subjects after the corresponding interview. With nonconformance with the classification, candidates take examinations on a universal basis. The decision concerning the conduct of the interview or the taking of examinations is made by the chairman of the acceptance (traveling acceptance, republic acceptance) commission.

The following are accepted in military educational institutions without competition on the basis of results of the professional screening when obtaining favorable grades in general educational (military) subjects (disciplines): officers awarded orders and medals ("For Valor," Ushakov, "For Combat Services," Nakhimov, "For Labor Valor," and "For Labor Distinction") of the USSR, commanders of troop units and subunits and their deputies who have attained outstanding results in combat and political training of subordinate units and subunits for two years directly preceding entry for training; servicemen who displayed lofty moral and combat qualities in the defense of the USSR and in the accomplishment of their international duty; active duty and extended-service servicemen who are experts in combat and political training and have been announced in an order of the troop unit; and candidates who have completed educational institutions with a gold medal or with a diploma with distinction and who have received a grade of 5 (five) in a categorizing discipline.

Candidates are enrolled in accordance with a competition for places which remained after the enrollment of persons who have the right to entry without entrance examinations and without competition. When conducting the competition, consideration is given to social-political activity, moral qualities, the state of health with consideration of psychological data, the level of physical preparedness, and general educational (military-professional) training.

Acceptance commissions of military educational institutions conduct work on professional screening:

--with officers--from 5 through 22 August of the year of entry for training;

--with warrant officers, active duty and extended-service servicemen, and the civilian youth--from 10 through 30 July of the year of entry for training.

The working time of the traveling acceptance commissions is established from 5 June through 25 June, and of republic acceptance commissions from 5 July through 25 July of the year of entry for training.

The sending of candidates to the places of work of the acceptance (traveling acceptance) commissions is accomplished by commanders of troop units and rayon (city) military commissariats on the call of the chiefs of the military educational institutions.

All candidates who have arrived at the military educational institutions are provided with free housing (barracks), textbooks, and literature, and candidates from among active-duty servicemen and the civilian youth, in addition, with free food in accordance with the established standard.

Detailed information on military educational institutions and the Rules of Acceptance can be obtained in troop unit headquarters or in military commissariats.

6367

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17 April 1985

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

MAJ GEN BELOV ON U.S. RECONNAISSANCE-STRIKE COMPLEX

Moscow VOYENNY VESTNIK in Russian No 1, Jan 85 (signed to press 3 Jan 85)
pp 86-89

[Article by Maj Gen M. Belov, doctor of military sciences, professor, and Lt Col V. Shchukin, candidate of military sciences, based on foreign publications: "Reconnaissance-Strike Complexes of the U.S. Army"]

[Text] Taking cover behind false references to a "Soviet military threat," the U.S. administration is initiating a new dangerous spiral in the arms race, the illusory objective of which is to achieve superiority over the armed forces of the socialist fraternity. This is why the Pentagon foresees creating qualitatively new resources of armed conflict, besides improving nuclear weapons.

The U.S. Army command holds a special place for reconnaissance-strike complexes. They differ significantly from one another in terms of both purpose and design, which is why their general structural layout is used as the main criterion for identifying these new weapon systems. Each of them consists of reconnaissance and strike elements separated in space and communicating with each other by means of an automated fire (weapon) control system.

Artillery guns, missile complexes, army helicopters and tactical airplanes are used as the strike elements.

If the strike element annihilates the target by fire (for example with conventional artillery or rockets), the complex is called a reconnaissance-fire complex (ROK), while if it does so by a missile strike (tactical and army aviation, tactical and operational-tactical missile launchers), it is called a reconnaissance-strike complex (RUK). Therefore reconnaissance-fire complexes are more of a tactical resource while reconnaissance-strike complexes are operational resources.

Presence of all of the basic structural features also makes it possible to classify, as a reconnaissance-fire complex, the artillery complex that uses Copperhead projectiles which the U.S. Army command intends to use at the battalion and brigade level to annihilate tanks, infantry fighting vehicles and, when necessary, other moving and stationary point targets.

The strike element of this complex consists of organic subunits of 155-mm self-propelled and towed howitzers firing M-712 Copperhead guided artillery projectiles.

A forward artillery spotter equipped with a laser target indicator is the reconnaissance element in this case. Located in the combat formations of the forward subunits, he detects a target and illuminates it with a coded laser beam. Locking onto the reflected signal, the projectile aims itself upon the target. Thus the guns firing Copperhead projectiles and the artillery brigades or divisions situated at the fire positions remain outside the influence of return fire from the advancing tanks. The maximum range of fire of Copperhead projectiles is 16 km, the minimum range is 3 km, the weight of the entire projectile is 62 kg, that of the hollow-charge part of it is 22.5 kg, and that of its high-explosive part is 6.4 kg.

It was reported in the American press that against stationary targets and targets traveling at a speed of up to 36 km/hr, the deviation of projectiles from the point illuminated by the laser target indicator did not exceed 0.75 m, as tests showed. At the same time American specialists feel that the dependability of these projectiles far from always satisfies the requirements, and, moreover, their cost is high. Nonetheless the Pentagon decided to purchase 6,000 such projectiles to equip "rapid deployment forces" and the 24th Infantry Division, and laser target indicators are already being supplied to the troops.

The next stage in development of such complexes entails creation of projectiles with self-contained homing systems, which make it possible to hit a target according to the "fire and forget" principle and which do not require target illumination, and the use of remote-controlled airborne platforms equipped with reconnaissance television apparatus.

The U.S. Army is creating ground (air-ground) reconnaissance-fire complexes to combat enemy artillery.

As a rule the reconnaissance element is represented by artillery radar stations such as the AN/NPQ-4a. It can determine the fire positions of firing guns on the basis of a single shot, and it provides a possibility for artillery to open return fire 4-5 minutes after detecting an airborne projectile. The circular error probable of determining target coordinates averages 50 m. However, it is believed that such stations can no longer fully support the fight against enemy artillery. They are being replaced by AN/TPQ-36 and AN/TPQ-37 radar stations which, according to reports in the American press, are capable of determining the positions of firing guns and launchers even before the projectiles (rockets) fired by them reach the ground surface. The target coordinates are automatically calculated by a computer, and they are fed into a Talkfire field artillery fire control system automatically as well.

The Talkfire system provides communication between reconnaissance resources and the strike resources (artillery battalions) of the complex. In the future the command of the U.S. Armed Forces hopes to improve the possibilities of reconnaissance-fire complexes in the fight against enemy artillery. For this

purpose it proposes to use MLRS multiple-launch rocket systems as the strike elements. TGSM ammunition has been developed for these rockets.

The command of the U.S. Armed Forces wishes to possess highly effective resources for combating tank groupings in back-up troop echelons. For this purpose it is forcing development of the Assault Breaker antitank reconnaissance-strike complex (Figure 1) intended, according to the American press, for reconnaissance and immediate engagement of enemy tank subunits at a range of 160-200 km. It is believed that such a complex will be a powerful resource of the army corps command, and that it will insure destruction of enemy armored targets long before they are committed to combat.

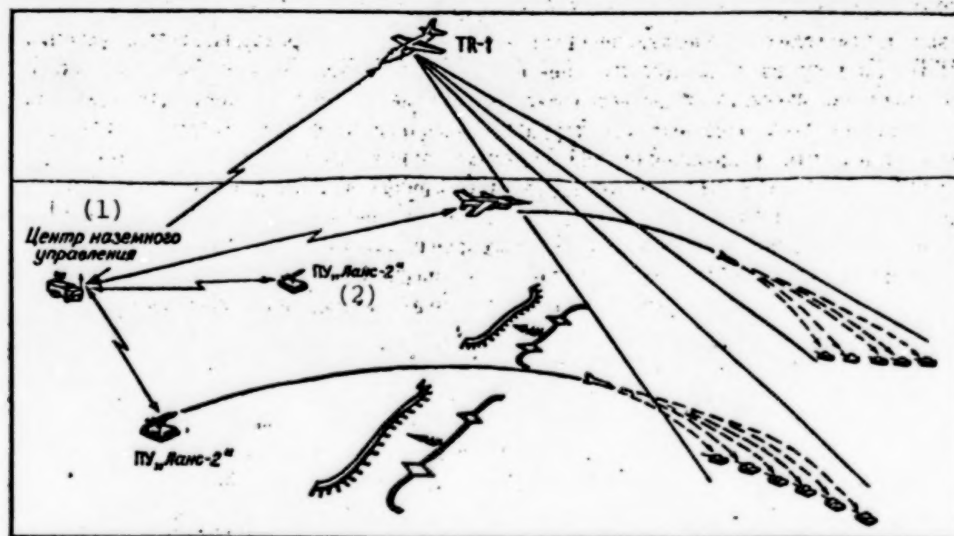


Figure 1. Assault Breaker Reconnaissance-Strike Complex

Key:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Ground control center | 2. Lance-2 launcher |
|--------------------------|---------------------|

The reconnaissance element of the complex, which is airborne, is carried by an airplane, and it based on the Pave Mover radar station, which has a range from 30 to 200 km.

The strike element is represented by ground operational-tactical rocket launchers equipped with a radio command guidance system. These rockets may also be mounted on A-7 or F-4 aircraft.

The control system is located in a mobile ground control point. In the central portion of its trajectory the rocket is guided by the reconnaissance aircraft using a Pave Mover radar station.

The T-16 rocket (created out of the Patriot antiaircraft guided missile) and the the T-22 rocket (a modified version of the Lance-2 guided missile) are

presently undergoing testing. The warheads of these rockets are equipped with TGSM antitank ammunition and an infrared or radar homing head operating in the millimeter waveband. The T-16 rocket warhead contains 14 or 22 units of TGSM ammunition while that of the T-22 contains 24 units of ammunition.

SKEET ammunition, with a caliber of 95 mm and a weight of 2.7 kg, equipped with a simplified infrared homing system, may be used in place of the above. This ammunition is packed into clusters (four units in each) of the same dimensions as those used with TGSM ammunition.

At a height of 3,000 m over the target, these clusters are ejected from the warhead, and at a height of 200 m a small braking parachute deploys over each cluster. The parachute is shot off when 30 meters remain to the ground. Concurrently a low-power motor causes the cluster to rotate, and the antitank ammunition is scattered out. Infrared detectors contained within the ammunition locate equipment with a working engine over an area of up to 4,000 m², and the discovered target is struck in the upper part of its body.

The Pentagon's aggressive plans devote a significant amount of room to tactical aviation. American military specialists feel that the successes of the ground troops are directly dependent on the intensity and effectiveness of strikes by aviation operating in their interest. But at the same time the experience of local wars has shown that American tactical aviation can no longer play the role of "unpunished murderer." Thus, during the dirty war in Southeast Asia the Pentagon lost thousands of airplanes. In order to improve the conditions for the use of strike aviation and reduce its losses, specialists of the USA are working intensively on new resources for combating air defense systems. The PLSS reconnaissance-strike complex can serve as an example (Figure 2).

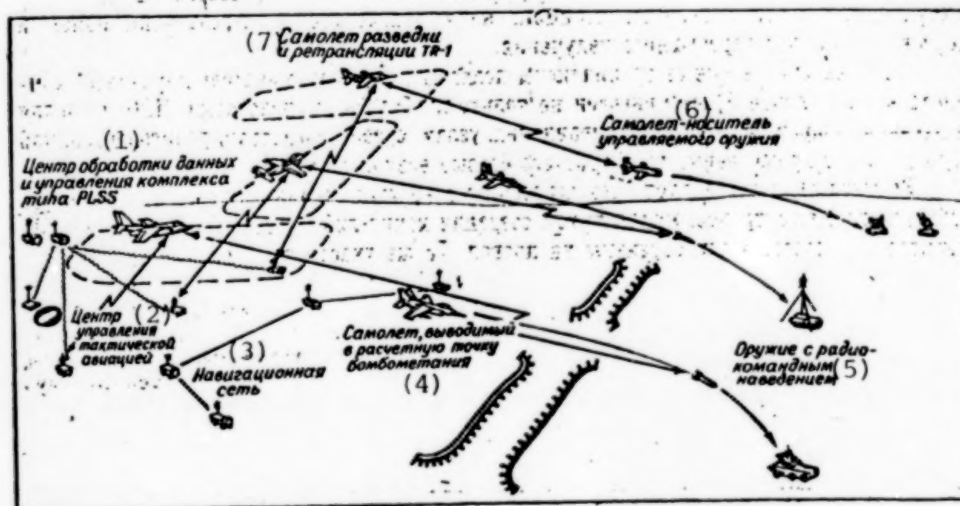


Figure 2. PLSS Reconnaissance-Strike Complex

Key:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Data processing and control center of a PLSS complex | 4. Airplane guided to the bombing reference point |
| 2. Tactical aviation control center | 5. Radio command-guided weapon |
| 3. Navigation net | 6. Guided missile aircraft |
| | 7. TR-1 reconnaissance and radio relay airplane |

As is reported in the foreign press, this system is intended to detect antiaircraft radar stations to a depth of hundreds of kilometers on the basis of their emissions (including short-term emissions), and for high-precision guidance of weapons carried by tactical airplanes and of the weapons themselves to these targets. A possibility for striking nonemitting objectives revealed by air reconnaissance is also foreseen.

The reconnaissance element of the complex is the TR-1 high-altitude reconnaissance and radio relay airplane (with a ceiling of 20,000 m and a maximum speed of 700 km/hr), equipped with electronic reconnaissance apparatus. It was reported that the TR-1 can conduct reconnaissance to a depth of about 550 km and guide weapons for approximately the same distance. Three such airplanes are constantly in the air over their territory, attempting to detect emissions from the enemy's antiaircraft radar stations (the patrolling time of each airplane is 12 hours).

The complex's ground equipment is located deep in the rear. It includes the apparatus of the ground data processing and control center and the tactical aviation control center. The ground control center collects and processes data obtained by electronic resources carried aboard airplanes, it calculates and memorizes the coordinates of reconnoitered radar stations, it tracks strike airplanes and guided weapons, and it generates radio commands for their guidance. This center includes ELINT receiving apparatus, a computer and ground-to-air communication resources. According to data in the American press the center's equipment makes it possible to determine the coordinates of radar stations with a circular error probable a little greater than 30 m, and to generate commands to launch airplanes within 1-2 minutes after interception of electromagnetic emissions from the enemy's antiaircraft resources.

The strike element of the complex consists of tactical airplanes armed with unguided and guided weapons (for example GBU-15 bombs); the latter are guided automatically by radio commands from the ground. In this case airplanes making their strikes with both guided and conventional bombs do not enter the zone of effective fire of the enemy's antiaircraft resources. The circular error probable for bombs is less than 25 m, according to reports in the foreign press.

By the mid-1980s the Pentagon plans to locate three PLSS reconnaissance-strike complexes in the European theater of military operations, to be used as a resource of the army group commander. Moreover efforts are being made to create the ELS system, intended for joint use with PLSS complexes. It is believed that the new system will make it possible to reconnoiter not only pulse radar stations but also radio sets, interference transmitters and other sources of continuous emissions.

American military specialists feel that in this case the reconnaissance-strike complex would be usable not only against antiaircraft resources but also to strike control posts, communication centers and electronic warfare resources. This would significantly expand its combat capabilities.

History attests that the aggressive circles of imperialism have attempted to achieve military superiority by creating some new weapon system on many occasions. But these attempts have always been destined to fail. The same fate awaits them now as well.

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